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TERMS OF THE DAILY:
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SECOND EDITION.
FOUR O'CLOCK.
EUROPE.
WAR NEWS.
TWO BATTLES.
Ten Hours' Fight!
FRENCH AGAIN DEFEATED.
King William Reports the Victory to Berlin.
Prussians Capture 30 Guns, Two Standards, Six Mitrailleurs, and 4,000 Prisoners!
GREAT LOSS ON BOTH SIDES.
French Retreating to Cover Paris!
THEIR LOSSES ENORMOUS!
Prussians Retake Saarbruck!
OFFICIAL FROM NAPOLEON.
MacMahon's Corps Routed!
GEN. FROSSARD FIGHTS THE ENTIRE PRUSSIAN ARMY!
Retires in Good Order!
ANOTHER BATTLE IMMINENT!
The Enemy in France!
PARIS DECLARED IN A STATE OF SIEGE!
The Chambers Convoked!
STRASBOURG AND METZ THREATENED!
Proclamation by the Ministry of France.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ANOTHER PRUSSIAN SUCCESS—GREAT VICTORY CLAIMED.

[Special to New York Herald.]

CARLSRUHE, August 6—4:15 P. M.—The forward movement of the right of the Prussian army from Treves and Saar commenced yesterday. The Prussians captured Gierck and vigorously attacked Thionville in overwhelming numbers. After some resistance the French threw awby their arms and took to flight. At the same time yesterday the army commanded by the Crown Prince moved in the direction of Bitsche, the advance guard of the French force making slight resistance. To-day there was a general advance of the whole German line. The King has joined the army. Upward of two thousand prisoners have been forwarded to Frankfort. The position of the main body of the French army is at present unknown. The French forces are supposed to be concentrating at Metz. Mc-Mahon's corps is supposed to have fallen back on Bitsche and Hagenau towards Metz and Nancy. There are reports that Napoleon is ill. The Prussian troops are moving on Metz.

OFFICIAL PRUSSIAN NEWS.

CONFIRMATORY—OFFICIAL FROM THE CROWN PRINCE.

LONDON, August 6.—9:20 P. M.—The following dispatch has just been received here.

WEISSENBERG, via BERLIN, Saturday Aug. 6.—The Prince Royal has defeated Marshal McMahon.

BERLIN, Aug. 6, via London, 10:30 P. M.—The Prince Royal telegraphs the following bulletin from the field of battle: A victorious battle has been fought near Worth. McMahon was totally beaten by a portion of my command. The French retired upon Bitsche.

FREDERICK WILLIAM, Prince Royal.

Field of battle, near Worth, 6:30 P. M.

THE FRENCH BURN SAARBRUCH AND RETREAT.

BERLIN, August 7.—The following official dispatches have been received here.

Mayence, August 6—6:10 P. M.—The French turned back on their entire line and commenced an retreat towards the interior of France. The French had commenced to advance from Saarbruch, which they had held since the famous battle—three divisions against three companies of Prussians. But having to fall back, they burned that rich and unprotected town, and in withdrawing spread the conflagration by throwing hot shot into it.

SAARBRUCH RE-TAKEN BY THE PRUSSIANS.

Saarbruch, Aug. 6.—7 P. M.—The town of Saarbruck has just been re-taken the by first Prussian army corps, under Steinmetz.

STILL ANOTHER FRENCH REVERSE.

Mayence, Aug. 6.—8 P. M.—The head of the Prussian column approached near on the 5th. This morning General Canrobert found the enemy to the west of Saarbruches, in a strong position in the mountains near Spierheren, and commenced immediately to attack them. Following the sound of cannon portions of the divisions of Barnekow and Stupnagel came up. General Goeben took command and after a very severe fight the position occupied by General Frossard was taken by assault. General Francois and Col. Bunter are among the wounded.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

Mayence, August 7, 6 A. M.—Gen. Goeben reports concerning the fight west of Saarbrucken that many hundred prisoners were taken. From these we gather that Frossard's corps was engaged. Our force in action was four divisions. Night alone put an end to the fighting. The enemy covered his retreat by a heavy fire of artillery. General Steinmetz arrived in the evening and took command. Gen. Francois is dead. Loss heavy on both sides. The number of officers of the enemy killed is especially large.

SIX MITRAILLEURS AND FOUR THOUSAND PRISONERS CAPTURED.

Mayence, August 7, 4 A. M.—The Prince Royal reports: "August 6, *Evening.*—In the battle in which we defeated alike McMahon, whose corps had been reinforced by divisions from the corps of Tolly and Canrobert, we have taken two Eagles, six *mitrailleurs* and at least four thousand prisoners. Gen. Bass was wounded. Loss great on both sides."

THE ENTIRE FRENCH LINE WITHDRAWN TO DEFEND PARIS.

BERLIN, August 6, via London 1:30 P. M. 7th.—The French Emperor has withdrawn his entire line and is concentrating his troops for the defence of Paris. His losses have been enormous.

FRENCH OVERTAKEN IN THEIR RETREAT—BATTLE OF HAGENAN.

The Prussians overtook the retreating French forces early Saturday morning west of Saarbruck, near the Spicheres Hills. General Camers commenced the attack, supported by Generals Bannakaw and Stupnagel. General Von Goeben ultimately assumed command. The action was severe.

A position at which the French endeavored to make a stand during their retreat was carried by the Prussians at the point of the bayonet. This battle is known as that of Hagenan.

KING WILLIAM TELEGRAPHS THE VICTORY TO THE QUEEN.

BERLIN, August 7.—King William sends the following dispatch to the Queen:

"Good news! A great victory has been won by our Fritz. God be praised for his mercy. We captured four thousand prisoners, thirty guns, two standards and six *mitrailleurs*. McMahon during the fight was heavily reinforced from the main army. The contest was very severe and lasted from eleven in the morning until nine at night, when the French retreated leaving the field to us. Our losses are heavy."

REJOICING AT BERLIN.

BERLIN, August 7.—A salvo of artillery was fired in honor of the Prussian victory.

OTHER PRUSSIAN DISPATCHES.

Mayence, Aug. 7.—Prince Frederick Charles is at Blieskasteel and General Steinmetz is between Sulzebach and Saarbruck. The general Head Quarters of the army is now at Kaizerlautern.

Suffiz, Aug. 7.—Morning.—It is reported McMahon was wounded in the battle yesterday. We have taken over 4,000 prisoners.

Cologne, Aug. 6.—Midnight.—There was a violent combat near Saarbrucken to-day, commencing at eleven in the morning and at nine to-night still continued. Our troops repulsed the enemy, who have abandoned the field of battle. We have conquered. Our losses are heavy.

ACCOUNT OF THE FIGHT BETWEEN SAARBRUCK AND FORBACH.

BERLIN, August 7.—Gen. Steinmetz telegraphs to Gen. Hannenefeldt, Chief of Staff, at Berlin, as follows: The conflict between Saarbruck and Forbach was a bloody one and closed only with nightfall. It was opened by the fourteenth division, which it was reinforced successively by six battalions, three batteries, and some cavalry. We took possession of the heights of Spicheren, and flung the enemy back upon Forbach, at the same time the Thirteenth division advanced on Voelklingen. Both Western and with its advance guard reached Forbach towards evening.

ACCOUNT OF THE FIGHT BETWEEN SAARBRUCK AND FORBACH.

Another dispatch, dated Saarbruck to-day noon, says: The result of the fight exceeded our expectations. We have occupied Forbach, where we surprised the baggage and camp equipage of two divisions.

REPORTS FROM PARIS.

COMFORTING REPORTS—ENTHUSIASM AT PARIS.

PARIS, August 6.—*Evening*—The enthusiasm of the people here over the favorable reports from the frontier is indescribable. Enormous crowds filled the streets and in the Bourse so that no vehicles can pass, and shout and sing patriotic songs. The cafés are filled to overflowing. Placards are posted up in the Bourse giving particulars of the last two days' fighting. Official reports are awaited with feverish anxiety. No delay is expected, and as the Government permits no other news than the army to be telegraphed abroad the bulletin reports cannot be long delayed. Attacks made last night upon the shops of moneychangers were occasioned by the imprudent remarks made by some of their employes who are Germans.

The police protected the threatened places from damage. At one shop, which bore the arms of Russia, a placard was placed bearing the inscription: "Respect the arms of Russia." The shots which were menaced last night remained closed to-day.

The Gaulois prints a dispatch from Metz reporting that a regiment of the Royal Guard of Prussia had been put to flight by Canrobert on Thursday, and a Prussian General wounded. The French soldiers fought like lions, and the loss of the enemy was 7,000 *hors du combat*.

SOMEBODY HAS BLUNDERED.

PARIS, August 6.—The Council of Ministers has addressed over the signature of the members the following proclamation to the inhabitants:

"Your indignation has been naturally aroused by odious maneuvers. The guilty ones have been arrested, and justice now investigates their acts. The Government takes the most energetic measures to prevent such infamy. In the name of our country, in the name of our heroic army, we ask you to preserve calm, silent and orderly. Disorder in Paris would be victory for Prussia. As soon as any certain news reaches here, good or bad, it will be communicated to the people. Let us be united, having one wish, one sentiment—the triumph of our arms."

DISTURBANCE AT THE BOURSE—DISSEMINATION OF FALSE NEWS.

PARIS, August 7.—The *Presse* of to-day says at the Bourse yesterday several persons were arrested. At least one of the Republican party, *Bourse*" were uttered by parties exasperated at the dissemination of falsehoods, whereupon the employes of the Bourse rose, and the crowd became furious and tore up the railings of the enclosure. Force was brought to bear upon the disturbers, who received applause from the crowd on the place outside. Judicial investigation is now going on.

Le Liberte publishes the following: At one o'clock to-day the Bourse was besieged by a crowd maddened with enthusiasm. Instantaneously the windows in all the streets near were hung with the long accounts of the victory announced, gained by Marshal M'Mahon. We managed to get through the crowd to the bureau of the commissioner of police, who said he had not received any official news. A few moments after a placard was put up by the administration, which announced that two regiments of Prussia had occupied a strong position, but made no mention of a battle. Rentes are quoted at 67 20c.

LATER.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES FROM NAPOLEON PROCLAMATION BY THE MINISTRY.

PARIS, August 7.—The *Journal Officiel*, in a second edition of to-day, publishes the following proclamation: "Frenchmen—To this hour we have always given without reserve all the certain news which we have received and we continue to do so. Last night we received the following dispatches:

Metz, August 6—Midnight—Marshal MacMahon has lost a battle. Gen. Frossard, on the Saar, has been obliged to retire. His retreat was effected in good order. All can be reestablished.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

Metz, August 7.—3:30 A. M.—My communications have been interrupted with Marshal MacMahon. I am trying to place myself in the centre of the position.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

Metz, Aug. 7—4:30 A. M.—Major General of the army to Minister of Interior: After a series of engagements, in which the enemy brought heavy forces into the field, Marshal MacMahon was forced this day to fall back in first line. The corps of General Frossard had to fight yesterday from two in the afternoon with an unequal army. Nightfall alone held his position until six o'clock, he ordered a retreat, which was made in good order.

LEBOEUF.

"Details of our losses are wanting. Our troops are full of zeal. The situation is not compromised, but the enemy is on our territory and a serious effort is necessary. A battle appears imminent.

"In the presence of this grave news our duty is plain. We appeal to the patriotism and energy of all. The Chambers have been convoked. We are placing Paris with all possible haste in a state of defense. In order to facilitate the execution of military preparations we declare the Capital in a state of siege. There must be no faint heartedness, no divisions. Our resources are immense. Let us pursue the struggle without flinching and the country will be saved.

"Paris, the 7th of August, 1870, at 10 P. M., by order of the Empress, Regent.

[Signed] M. OLLIVIER,
Minister of Justice.

DUKE DEGRAMMONT,
Minister of Foreign Affairs.
M. CHEVANDIER DE VALDROME,
Minister of the Interior.
M. SEGRIS MARIN,
Minister of Finance.
Gen. VICOMPTE DEJEAN,
Minister of War *ad interim*.

OTHER OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

PARIS, August 7.—The *Journal Officiel* contains the following official dispatches:

Metz, August 6, 6:30 P. M.—No further news has been received from Marshal MacMahon's corps. General Frossard's corps alone has been engaged. The result is still uncertain.

Metz, August 6, 11 P. M.—The corps of Gen. Frossard is in retreat. Details are wanting.

PARIS, August 7, *Evening.*—Official advices from Metz, August 6th, say MacMahon has not had time to send a report. His head quarters, he simply writes, are in a good position, and that he has been joined by another corps d'armee from Metz.

The *Moniteur De Soir* has the following: We have a rumor of an engagement. General Frossard is reported in Paris. The Minister of the Interior will resign. It is confirmed that there is a heavy concentration of troops of the enemy on the Baden side of the Rhine, which the French will watch closely.

PARIS, August 7.—via LONDON.—The Senate and Corps Legislatif have been summoned to meet Thursday 11th inst.

A dispatch from the Emperor announcing McMahon's defeat and separation from the main army has caused the utmost consternation. According to the Emperor's dispatch all may yet be retrieved. The Prussians are over the frontier and advancing on Paris. The French speak of a great battle as imminent.

La Liberte bids the people of France to rise en masse and repel the invaders.

The dispatch from the Emperor is dated 3:30 A. M., Sunday, and says "Communication with MacMahon having been severed, nothing was received from him till last evening. General Leilgie then announced that MacMahon's loss was great in the battle, but his retirement was effected in good order. On the left the action began at about one in the morning, but was not serious until several masses of the enemy had concentrated, before which the second corps momentarily held its ground. Between six and seven in the evening the masses of the enemy became more connected, and the second corps retired to the heights. To-night all is quiet. I go to the centre of the position."

POSITION OF FROSSARD AND M'MAHON'S CORPS.

PARIS, August 7.—*La Liberte* has the following from official sources: Frossard has only retreated a short distance. MacMahon fought near Niederbron. His headquarters were at Hagenau, and he has fallen back to Staverne. Thus Strasbourg is menaced.

BADEN TROOPS ACROSS THE RHINE.

PARIS, August 7.—A private dispatch is said to have been received announcing that a corps of Baden troops have crossed the Rhine above Basle.

LATEST FROM FRENCH HEAD-QUARTERS—THE DANGER AT METZ.

PARIS, August 7.—The following dispatch was received from the general headquarters: "*Metz*, August 7.—8:30 A. M.—That we may hold our position here it is necessary that Paris and France consent to great efforts of patriotism. Here we lose neither our coolness nor our confidence, but the trial is hard. MacMahon, after the battle of Reichshofen retired, at the same time covering the road to Nancy. The corps of General Frossard, which suffered severely, is taking energetic measures for defence. The Major General is in the front."

HOSTILITIES CEASED.

General Head Quarters, Metz, August 7, 11 A. M.—The concentration of the troops continues without obstacle. All hostilities seem to have ceased.

SOME DETAILS OF THE FIGHTING—TROOPS CONCENTRATING AT METZ—THE PRUSSIAN KUGELSPITZEN.

METZ, August 7.—6 A. M.—During the fighting yesterday the Prussians fired upon the ambulances at Forbach and set fire to the town. The Third Corps was engaged at Forbach, supported by only two divisions from other corps. The corps of Generals Admirault and Failley were not in the fight. The combat commenced at one o'clock, and at first appeared of little importance, but several corps of troops, hidden in the woods, attempted to turn our position. A five o'clock the Prussians appeared as if they had been reinforced and given up the attack, but fresh corps arriving to the assistance of the Prussians from Werdina, Gen. Frossard was obliged to retire. To-day the troops which got separated yesterday are concentrating around Metz in battle array. Here there is still no fear of the enemy, who may much trouble and stop his onward movement.

DEFENSE OF PARIS ASSURED.

PARIS, August 7. The *Jour al Officiel* says the defence of Paris is assured. It would require an army of half a million to invest its fortifications, while it took Russia to defend them, and there are troops enough now in and around the city to furnish the necessary garrison. The wish to move from the Capital, which could be procured, the Garde Nationale, Garde Municipal and firemen would make up a solid army of one hundred thousand. Paris is free from danger.

PROCLAMATION FROM EMPRESS EUGENIA.

PARIS, August 7.—The Empress has issued the following proclamation:

"Frenchmen!—The opening of the war has not been favorable to us. We have suffered a check. Let us be firm under this reverse, and let us hasten to repair it. Let all be but one party in the land, that of France: a single flag, that of the national honor. I come among you faithful to my mission and duty. You will see me the first in danger to defend the flag of France. I adjure all good citizens to maintain order. To agitate would be to conspire with our enemies.

"Done at the Palace of Tuileries, the 7th day of August, 1870, at 12 o'clock A. M.

(Signed) EUGENIE.

THE EMPRESS REGENT, EUGENIE.

THE BOY PRINCE SENT FOR.

Le Liberte says a special train left the station at half-past five this evening to bring back the Prince Imperial.

GREAT EXCITATIONS FROM ITALY—UNGRATEFUL AUSTRIA.

PARIS, August 7.—*Le Liberte* says: A hundred thousand Italians will be fighting with us in a few days under the treaty of alliance offensive and defensive. As for Austria, she remains the Austria of Sadowa. She has sold herself to her enemy, King William, for the German subsidy which she left by the treaty of Prague. If victory should crown our arms, France will remember Italy, and she will not forget Austria.

THE NEWS AT LONDON

GREAT BATTLE FOUGHT—A FRENCH VICTORY.

LONDON, August 6. The *Globe* on undoubted authority says that a great battle in which two hundred thousand men are fighting began yesterday, but was interrupted by darkness. It was resumed early this morning and continued until the evening of the fighting, when victory was declared for the French. Similar rumors are current in Paris, affecting the Bourse. The conflict between McMahon and the Crown Prince of Prussia, already mentioned, was apparently the commencement of the struggle.

DISTURBANCE IN PARIS FEARED.

[N. Y. Herald's Cable Special.]

LONDON, August 7.—Serious apprehensions of disturbances are entertained in Paris and the strictest precautions are adopted, as per telegrams sent from there. The Empress presided at a meeting of the Council of Ministers yesterday. The Garde de Ville under arms and street gatherings prohibited.

THE FRENCH DEFEAT COMPLETE.

Information has reached London that the defeat of McMahon is complete and that the crown Prince has with the Saxon army captured the place, routing the French. The French loss is stated at 1,000. In addition to a great number of prisoners, sixty pieces of cannon and six mitrailleurs were also taken.

ADVANCE ON STRASBOURG—ENTIRE FRENCH ARMY DRIVEN BACK.

A report, based on a dispatch from Baden, says a force of Southern German troops, volunteers, crossed the Rhine and advanced on Strasbourg. The whole French army has been driven back and is supposed to occupy a line between Metz and Nancy.

PRUSSIA AND ENGLAND IN ACCORD.

LONDON, August 7. The position taken by England in regard to Belgium is approved by Prussia.

THE SITUATION.

MACMAHON'S CORPS DRIVEN FROM THREE POSITIONS—FRENCH LOSE 8,000 MEN AS PRISONERS IN TWO ENGAGEMENTS—IMMENSE AMOUNT OF STORES CAPTURED.

[Special Cable to the New York Herald]

LONDON, August 7.—From official news received here the situation may be summed up as follows: The Crown Prince has defeated McMahon's army from Weissenberg, Lauterburg and Worth, and probably compelled the evacuation of Hagenau and Strasbourg. The victory of General Goeben at Saarbruck and Spicheren, and the advance from Hamburg, has driven General Frossard's corps beyond Forbach and Metz, and brought rendered Bitsche untenable. McMahon's corps is at present cut off at Metz. The prisoners taken by the Crown Prince and General Goeben number 8,000. The number killed and wounded is unknown. Immense quantities of army stores were captured.

There are rumors, which lack official confirmation, of the evacuation of Thionville, capture of Sierck and Hargenau, and the advance of the Prussians across the Rhine from South Baden. We know, however, that large Prussian grilles are gathered at Saar Louis and in the southern part of Baden.

CORRESPONDENT ARRESTED AS A SPY.

BERLIN August 7.—The N. Y. *Herald* correspondent on the Baltic coast was arrested at Pillau as a spy. Minister Bancroft is laboring to procure his release.

THE FRENCH NAVY.

AN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE FOR THE BALTIC—ALLIANCE BETWEEN FRANCE AND DENMARK CAPTAIN—RIVER GUNBOATS FOR STRASBOURG.

[Cable Special to the N. Y. Tribune.]

LONDON, August 7.—Our special correspondent at Cherbourg writes on Friday that the transport fleet will comprise not less than 320 vessels, and preparations for its departure will still take eight days. The Government has not more than seventy-two ships of its own, and takes possession of all trans-Atlantic steamers. The expeditionary corps has been strengthened and will number fourteen battalions, each with one battery of artillery, and one battalion of Turcos, under Generals Helbert and Marin. The minister of finance, Vicomte DeJean, has left for Strasbourg. If victory should crown our arms, France will remember Italy, and she will not forget Austria.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, AUGUST 8, 1870. VOL. LXXXV.—NO. 171.

NEW YORK CITY.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, August 6.

THE NATHAN MURDER.

It has transpired that some members of the family of Dr. Peckham, whose house adjoins the Nathan mansion in 2d street, heard a scuffling at two o'clock on the morning of the murder. The noise was like one blow followed by two others.

REFUSES TO SIGN.

Mayor Kalbfleish, of Brooklyn, has refused to sign a warrant for twenty thousand dollars, presented by the Fire Commissioners for payment out the receipts of the sale of their department real estate. He contends that the money is security for bonds held by the city.

SUITS AGAINST GROCERS.

The United States Revenue Officials have commenced suits against one hundred grocers of Brooklyn for selling packages without stamps.

GERMAN AID SOCIETY.

NEW YORK, August 7.—At a meeting of the German veterans, held last night, an Aid Society was established, in which Generals Siged, Weber and Bendig are prominent.

THE YACHT RACE.

Great interest is felt in the international yacht race to-morrow. Business among the brokers, etc., will be largely suspended. Popular feeling seems to be for the success of the old yacht America.

THE DRAWBACK DEFRAUDERS.

Samuel Hutchford, under indictment for drawback frauds, has been reappointed to a position in the weighers department of the custom house.

IMMIGRATION.

The immigrants last week numbered only 3,651, showing that the war is having a great effect.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

One hundred Germans left New York on Saturday for Fatherland.

Potter Palmer and wife have sailed in the Ville de Paris for Europe.

A labor convention of colored men is to be held at Saratoga on the 24th inst.

The French citizens of Cincinnati are taking measures to provide for the wounded of France in the present struggle.

The wife and son-in-law of Sheridan, wife murderer, has been committed to imprisonment for life, by Governor Hoffman of New York.

About a mile and a half of the snowsheds of the Central Pacific Railroad between the Summit and Truckee, was by destroyed fire Friday night last.

W. B. Pearce, a prominent wholesale dry goods merchant of Cincinnati, was stricken with paralysis on Saturday, and is in a dangerous condition.

William Murray Jr., an eminent citizen of Belleville, Illinois, committed suicide Saturday afternoon by shooting himself. He was suffering from a throat disease which was pronounced incurable.

Henry Barnhart, member of the City council of Cincinnati, was run over and dangerously wounded on Saturday by Thomas Atchinson. Jealousy in regard to trade appears to have moved the latter to commit the deed.

William H. Hamm, one of the most prominent members of the Bloomington (Ill. bar, was instantly killed Friday night last by a stroke of lightning while in bed. His wife, lying by his side, was seriously stunned by the stroke, but soon after recovered to find her husband dead by her side.

A dispatch from Corrinne, Utah, dated 6th, says: The coach from Helena was attacked by road agents at Little Dry Creek, eleven miles from this side of Pleasant Valley, Idaho, between twelve and one o'clock this morning. Three men were in sight and it is thought there were more. Three Chinamen, passengers on the coach, were robbed of $1,200. The treasure boxes were taken. It is supposed from the marks of the shots that they contained between five and six thousand dollars. The company offers one thousand dollars reward for each robber, dead or alive, and for treasure one-fourth of the amount recovered.

At Fredonia, Crawford county, Indiana, a few days ago, the little daughter of Daniel Duffin, aged three years, while playing near the door of its parents, was seized by a vomiting fit and dragged off to a pond in her back, which commenced tearing the child to pieces. The endeavors made by the mother to rescue the child were unsuccessful, but some gentlemen passing finally rescued it. Not a shred of clothing was left on the body. In several places the flesh was torn away entirely torn out, leaving deep, gaping wounds. There were twenty-two frightful gashes on the body, all of which proved fatal. After lingering several days the child died.

A freight accident occurred on saturday morning on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad near New Albany, Ind. Mrs. Marquet, of New Orleans, her two children and a young man, named Keys, started for Louisville in a spring wagon, Keys driving. In descending a steep hill the horse ran away, throwing the party out and tearing the wagon in pieces. Mrs. Marquet was thrown with great force with such violence that her left arm was broken and breast and body cut and torn in a horrible manner. She died in about an hour after the accident. Both girls were cut and bruised on the head and body, the youngest thought to be fatally injured. Keys escaped with a few bruises.

The North Carolina Election.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

RALEIGH, August 6.—The election returns received to-day confirm the opinion that the State has gone Democratic by from five to fifteen thousand majority. Graham, in the Fifth District, and Dixon, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Heaton, and Thomas, and Settle, Republicans in the Seventh District, are certainly elected. Additional returns render the election of Waddell, Conservative, to Congress from the Fourth District, Logan, Conservative, to fill the Dewease vacancy, and Rogers, Conservative, are elected to Congress from the Fourth District. Rogers beats Harris about nine hundred votes, Beach, Conservative, is elected over Scott, Republican, in the Sixth District. Harper, Conservative, is doubtless elected over Jones, Republican, in the Seventh District. Both Houses of the Legislature are largely Democratic. Some claim a two-thirds majority in each House.

Upper Rivers.

[By Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph.]

OIL CITY, August 7.—River falling fast, with two feet water in the channel. Weather clear. Thermometer 78 at 7 P. M.

BROWNSVILLE, August 7.—River stationary, with four feet water in the channel. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 80 at 7 P. M.

The Seat of War—Railroads and Their Stations—The Distance from Point to Point.

The following are the stations and distances on the principal German and French railroads which intersect the seat of the present European war. The Rhenish Railroad runs in a north westerly direction along the left bank of the Rhine from Bingerbrueck at the mouth of the Nahe River to Cologne, having a length of ninety five miles. The following are the principal stations on the railway and their distances: Bingerbrueck, starting point of Lexington, Virginia, are mortally wounded. There were about forty persons on the train.

ALEXANDRIA, August 6.—The Canal open on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad last night. Mr. Pollard, a contractor on the road, and family, and Mr. Jones, of Jones, Hall & Co., badly wounded. G. J. Green, reported from Hanover county, was wounded. Everything possible is being done to relieve the sufferings of the wounded. No ladies were hurt.

Funeral of Dr. Charles A. Pope.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, August 6.—The funeral of Dr. Charles A. Pope, who recently committed suicide in Paris, took place to-day from the residence of Mrs. O'Fallon, his mother-in-law, the rites of the Catholic Church of which he was a member, prohibiting the performance of the funeral service at the church over the remains of a suicide. The funeral was very largely attended, nearly all the physicians of the city and a large number of prominent citizens being present. The services were performed by Father De Smet, the famous Indian missionary, and the sermon preached by Father Ryan. At a meeting of the Medical Society to-day, appropriate resolutions were adopted, one of which stated the facts in regard to Pope's committing the act while in a fit of delirium, owing that he was laboring under moral insanity.

Serious Street Disturbance in Boston.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BOSTON, August 7.—Last night, between nine and ten o'clock, in the South Cove district, near the old Colony Railroad depot, there was a disturbance, which threatened to become a serious riot. Policeman Clayton arrested a young boy named Richard Welsh, when a crowd collected and an attempt was made to rescue him. The officer fired four shots into the crowd, all of which took effect, wounding seriously Hugh McShane, only seven years old, in the back of the neck; a boy named Hays, in the thigh; Thos. Driscoll, in the left side, and Jas. Foley, name not known, in the left breast. A very large and excited crowd rushed to the scene, and brickbats and paving stones began to fly pretty freely, but a force of police arriving the crowd dispersed.

Infant Murdered and Concealed by Parents

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, August 6.—C. C. Farrington and wife, a young married couple, stopping at Oregon, Iowa, have been arrested for murdering their own child, an infant a few weeks old. They took a carriage, went into the country some distance with the child, smothered to death and then rolled over a large log, placed the child where the log had lain and then rolled it back in that place. The next day dead and entirely naked, crushed in a terrible manner. Mrs. Farrington is a daughter of Dr. Geo. J. Gould, of Delaware county, in the State.

The Election in Utah Territory.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

SALT LAKE, Utah, August 4.—The election passed off quietly. Partial returns indicate two thousand votes for General Maxwell, the opposition candidate. The Mormon women generally voted. The entire vote in this city is above four thousand. The Mormon family with whom Maxwell has boarded for a year, have turned him off, under positive orders, from the Church, because of his part in the election.

Other Cable Dispatches.

ENGLAND.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. SHERIDAN.

LONDON, August 7.—Gens. Phil. Sheridan and Forsyth are here, on their way to the seat of war.

SPAIN

MADRID, August 6.—The press discuss the attitude of the Washington Government towards Cuba. The Spanish papers use it as an argument for the early enacting of the Cortes.

LISBON, August 5, via PARIS, August 7.—It is credibly reported that Don Fernando has written a letter, in which he persists in the refusal of the crown of Spain. The letter is said to create a sensation at Madrid.

MARINE NEWS

QUEENSTOWN, August 6.—The steamer Scotia from New York, touched here yesterday noon.

QUEENSTOWN, August 7.—The steamer City of Antwerp, from New York, arrived yesterday.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, August 6.—Consols for money at 93⅝; account 93⅝. American securities quiet and steady: 6's, 65⅜; 67⅜; 82; Ten-for-ties, 81; Erie, 18; Illinois, 101; Great Western, 31. Stocks firm.

PARIS, August 6.—Bourse opened firm; rentes 66f. 25c.

LONDON, August 6.—There is no better feeling in the markets here on Change. The cause cannot be traced to any future political news. It is probably the result of the relief arising from the exaggerated depression which followed the first announcement of the Franco-Prussian war.

LIVERPOOL, August 6.—Cotton dull; middling upland 7½; New Orleans 8; sales of 10,000 bales. Flour quiet and steady. Corn—Red western No. 2 9s 8d; winter 10s 10d@11s 2d. western 9s 6d. Corn—No. 3 mixed 32s 3d. Pork 82s 8d. Bacon 59s. Lard 63s. Cheese 63s. Bacon 58s; Cumberland 56s, short rib 58. Tallow 44s 9d. Spirits turpentine 30s. Rosin 32s 3d@32s 6d. Linseed cakes £9 15s 5d.

LONDON, August 6.—Tallow dull at 44s 9d. Sugar 33s 6d.

FRANKFORT, August 6.—United States bonds closed dull at 85½.

THE CAPITAL.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, August 6, 1870.

THE ADDITIONAL CURRENCY.

Under the act of Congress approved July 12, 1870, increasing the volume of National Bank circulation fifty-four millions, the Comptroller of Currency has awarded to banks in the States entitled thereto $1,427,830. The amount issued prior to and upon this award is only $152,603. The balance will be ready about the first of September. The banks which have secured the additional circulation were all organized before the passage of the law. The currency balance to-day is $39,168,-603; coin balance, $104,000,653, including gold certificates $8,250,070. The receipts of Internal Revenue to-day were $915,728; for the fiscal year to date $27,005,823.

Accident on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. R.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GREENBRIER, WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, August 6.—A terrible accident occurred tonight on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad to the up train at Alum Rock. The next car from the rear coach was precipitated down an embankment one hundred and thirty feet high and completely turned to pieces. Two persons were killed and twenty wounded. The names of the killed and wounded cannot be ascertained now. Among the killed is Major Bronson, of Lexington, Virginia, are mortally wounded. There were about forty persons on the train.

ALEXANDRIA, August 6.—The Canal open on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad last night. Mr. Pollard, a contractor on the road, and family, and Mr. Jones, of Jones, Hall & Co., badly wounded. G. J. Green, reported from Hanover county, was wounded. Everything possible is being done to relieve the sufferings of the wounded. No ladies were hurt.

Funeral of Dr. Charles A. Pope.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, August 6.—The funeral of Dr. Charles A. Pope, who recently committed suicide in Paris, took place to-day from the residence of Mrs. O'Fallon, his mother-in-law, the rites of the Catholic Church of which he was a member, prohibiting the performance of the funeral service at the church over the remains of a suicide. The funeral was very largely attended, nearly all the physicians of the city and a large number of prominent citizens being present. The services were performed by Father De Smet, the famous Indian missionary, and the sermon preached by Father Ryan. At a meeting of the Medical Society to-day, appropriate resolutions were adopted, one of which stated the facts in regard to Pope's committing the act while in a fit of delirium, owing that he was laboring under moral insanity.

Serious Street Disturbance in Boston

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BOSTON, August 7.—Last night, between nine and ten o'clock, in the South Cove district, near the old Colony Railroad depot, there was a disturbance, which threatened to become a serious riot. Policeman Clayton arrested a young boy named Richard Welsh, when a crowd collected and an attempt was made to rescue him. The officer fired four shots into the crowd, all of which took effect, wounding seriously Hugh McShane, only seven years old, in the back of the neck; a boy named Hays, in the thigh; Thos. Driscoll, in the left side, and Jas. Foley, name not known, in the left breast. A very large and excited crowd rushed to the scene, and brickbats and paving stones began to fly pretty freely, but a force of police arriving the crowd dispersed.

Infant Murdered and Concealed by Parents

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, August 6.—C. C. Farrington and wife, a young married couple, stopping at Oregon, Iowa, have been arrested for murdering their own child, an infant a few weeks old. They took a carriage, went into the country some distance with the child, smothered to death and then rolled over a large log, placed the child where the log had lain and then rolled it back in that place. The next day dead and entirely naked, crushed in a terrible manner. Mrs. Farrington is a daughter of Dr. Geo. J. Gould, of Delaware county, in the State.

The Election in Utah Territory.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

SALT LAKE, Utah, August 4.—The election passed off quietly. Partial returns indicate two thousand votes for General Maxwell, the opposition candidate. The Mormon women generally voted. The entire vote in this city is above four thousand. The Mormon family with whom Maxwell has boarded for a year, have turned him off, under positive orders, from the Church, because of his part in the election.

The Feeling in Germany.

THE *Magdeburg Gazette* states that on the evening of the 12th inst. General Moltke, in harmony with the Minister of War, Baron von Roon, declared that Prussia, as far as the organization of its army, its arms, and its resources are concerned, has never been in so good a position to carry on war with a prospect of success as at present. He added that he was fully informed as to the progress of armament on the part of France, and Germany had no reason to fear a military surprise. The *Bank Zeitung* says it can state that Count Bismarck has expressed equal confidence of success.

THE Stuttgard correspondent of the Berlin *Post* gives the following account of the state of public opinion in that city: "The excitement here is intense, and the indignation against France has risen to the highest point. Our army, which is well known to be very friendly to Prussia, was even last week enthusiastic for war. At the same time a strong patriotic feeling awoke many of the opponents of the new state of things in Germany, and this has now been fanned to a m[illegible] should our chambers be [illegible] grant supplies, it is gen[illegible] that many who have hither[illegible] bitterest enemies of Prussia will [illegible] side since she is exposed to foreign attack. Nothing could have been more favorable to Prussia than the late adoption of the doctrine of infallibility by the Council, as this has induced many Catholics to consider that country the champion of intellectual liberty. The position of Prussia in the whole Spanish question, especially the last answer sent by the King to Benedetti, has made a most favorable impression here."

ON the 15th inst. several hundred citizens of Brunswick and Wolfenbuttel started by an express train to Borsum, for the purpose of greeting the Head of the North German Confederation, and assuring him of the patriotic sentiments of the Duchy. Herr Oesterreich, member of the Reichstag for Brunswick, welcomed his Majesty in the name of the electors, and thanked him for true German words with which he had repulsed the arrogant pretensions of France, terminating with the assurance that the district he represented would always be found ready to do its duty. After a kindly and suitable reply, His Majesty continued his way to Berlin, amidst the repeated cheers of the crowd.

THE Leipsic correspondent of the *National Zeitung* says "The news that France has declared war with Prussia has created an excitement here which it is impossible to describe. Resentment towards France and enthusiastic approbation of the dignified attitude of Prussia are universal. [illegible] is assessed too much when I say that at this moment the King of Prussia is the most popular man in Saxony."

ON the 17th inst. a great meeting held at Hanover, which was attended by more than 6,000 persons, unanimously adopted the following resolution: "We, the cit

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City, and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

MONDAY, AUGUST 8, 1870.

BONDS at Frankfort, 86f

Gold closed in New York on Saturday at 121@121¼.

THE attention of our readers is called to the letter of J. H. Graham, Esq., of Elizabeth, Pa. The sentiments spoken by Mr. Graham are the thoughts of nine-tenths of the signers of the Reform call

BASING our statements on the declarations of the members of the "new party" themselves, and of those to whom they more unreservedly revealed themselves, we have on several occasions informed our readers that the candidates desired to withdraw their names, and that the Committee had resolved not to press their ticket to a vote. For making these statements on the authority of the disorganizers themselves, we were charged as being sheer fabricators and "coiners of falsehoods." After first admitting that the Hon. D. N. White had demanded the expunging of his name from the ticket, the organ of the bolters denied that he had withdrawn at all, and asserted that he was in heartfelt sympathy with the movement. Now, what is

The name of Mr. White has been taken off and another substituted. It required weeks of the most earnest and laborious toil on the part of the "Committee having full power to fill all vacancies," to fill one. The others remain unfilled, although, as we are informed, men of every color, nationality, trade and profession have been appealed to, and most piteously besought to allow the use of their names as candidates on the ticket of the "Independents." But all has been of no avail, only one man has been found who would consent, even "for a time" to allow the use of his name. It is but two or three days since the mouth-piece of the new party made the emphatical announcement that "*the ticket shall stand as it is*," and yet on Saturday it stood as it had not, the name of Mr. Strickler took the unwarranted place of Mr. White. We need not say where the "coiners of falsehoods" are. We have told the truth and point to the changed ticket in proof. Other changes would be made merely "for a time" if men could be found who were willing to accept of such an empty honor. Indeed some of the gentlemen whose names appear are getting very restive and uneasy, because they fear that if they are kept on the "Independent" ticket it will be the means of destroying their political fortunes for ever. To their urgent appeals in this regard, "the committee" respond rather unfeelingly. "If you move hand, foot or voice in the matter we will publish your letters, and then you will see where you will be!" By coaxing and intimidation "the committee" are trying to hold the ticket together "for a time," but it is as effectually destroyed as it can be. We are assured that Mr. Strickler has no sympathy with the "new party," believes with us that it is defunct, and that the pinning of his name on the ticket is only its posthumous work.

THE POPE AND THE TROOPS.

Information was received on Saturday that the French troops had entirely evacuated Rome. Transports had left Civita Vecchia the day previous with the last regiment on board. The Pontifical Court had used every effort to bring the influence of the Empress Eugenie to bear against the withdrawal of the French army from the Eternal City, but without success. It appears, too, that a number of Deputies of the Corps Legislatif had entered their protest against the evacuation of Rome. But no influence or entreaty could change the purpose of Napoleon. All his available forces are needed on the German frontier, and he believes that self-defence is the first law of nations as well as of individuals.

In 1855 a *Concordat* was entered into between Pio Nono and Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria, among the stipulations of which were, that heretics should be deprived of the usual rites of Christian sepulture; schools should be under the immediate management and control of the priesthood; those who had taken holy orders should not be subjected to trial before secular judicatories, even if they had violated a law of the State, and that no marriage was of binding obligation unless it had been celebrated by a Catholic minister. Austria had frequently shown a disposition since the agreement was made with the Supreme Pontiff to ignore its obligations, and practically it was almost of no force. It is not at all strange, then, that simultaneously with the issuing of the order by Napoleon for the French troops to abandon Rome, Count Von Beust, the Premier of Austria, should proclaim that the Concordat was abrogated.

There seems to be a growing feeling throughout the Christian nations of the world, that there should be no alliance between church and state, other than that of mutual protection and friendly co-operation, so far as the separate and distinct interests of each will admit. The great American idea on this subject seems to be daily gaining converts in the Old World, and obtaining generally among rulers and statesmen. It was a source of great rejoicing to many that the church was taken under the fostering and protecting wings of Constantine, but there are few we think who, if they read carefully and attentively ecclesiastical history, will say that imperial favor was of any great advantage to Christianity at that time. It rather impeded its progress. As a general thing, rulers are animated by selfish motives when they show great favor and extend State aid to the church. Constantine is scarcely free from the charge of selfishness.

For our own part we are not sorry that either from "military necessity," or any other cause, Napoleon has ordered the French soldiers to retire from Rome. And whatever may be the antipathy which they may justly entertain against Victor Emmanuel, or the distrust they may have of his fidelity to his promises, we are sure there are many intelligent Catholics who will feel no more sorry than we do, that the last red-trouser has shouldered his Chassepot and taken his departure from the Holy See.

As to the wisdom or folly of the Œcumenical Council in decreeing Papal Infallibility we have nothing to say in this connection. But we do not see, according to the meaning which has been put upon the dogma which has been promulgated, that the infallibility of the Pope will be affected by the withdrawal of the troops. Even if it should result in the destruction of his temporal power. It is asserted by the highest Catholic authority in this country that infallibility only applies to a supreme decision as to what the law is on any given subject. This power to decide, in regard to doctrine, it is claimed, is as essential to prevent schism in the church, as the same power to determine what the law is to prevent anarchy in the State. This power has always been recognized by Catholics, we believe as inherent in the Pope, and the promulgation of the dogma of infallibility is only a formal recognition of it. If this is all that is meant by it, we do not see why any should object to it, more than to the existence of the Catholic Church at all. The power of supreme decision in regard to doctrine, is vested by ecclesiastical bodies in their General Conferences. If Catholics are willing that the decision as to what is true or false doctrine in their own church should be vested in one man instead of many, it is a matter with which those who are outside of its pale have nothing to do.

The question of infallibility, then, is not affected by the withdrawal of the French soldiers from Rome, even if it should involve a destruction of the temporal power of the Supreme Pontiff. He will still have the right, whether he remains in Rome or repairs to Malta, or transfers the seal of his See to England or America, to render his decisions *circa sacra*.

But we doubt, whether Victor Emmanuel is sincere or not in giving a guarantee that he will maintain the integrity of the Pope's dominion, if he will be able to carry out his purpose. The long occupation of Rome by soldiers bristling French bayonets furnishes conclusive evidence that dissatisfaction still exists in Italy. The spirit of Mazzini and Garibaldi is not yet extinguished. A revolution may break out at any moment, to suppress which Napoleon can lend no aid and Emmanuel may be entirely impotent. Nothing but French bayonets we believe has prevented it for many years. Besides, the Pope has been practically abandoned by the four great Catholic powers of Europe—Spain, Italy, Austria and France—at least, the present complications will prevent such of them as might be disposed to do so from rendering any aid in the event of a powerful revolution. Austria has become greatly liberalised, Spain is under the control of anti-church men, France has as much as she can do on the German frontier, and the possession of Rome is a gem that sparkles in the ambitious eye of the King of Italy. If then the exercise of temporal sovereignty by the Pope is essential to his independence as a spiritual ruler, as well as the purity, progress and perpetuation of Catholicism, the prospects are not very brilliant. There are few, however, who in this day maintain this position. We remember well when this question was raised in 1848, every Catholic with whom we conversed took the position that spiritual jurisdiction would not be affected by the downfall of temporal power. Still, if the events now transpiring shall culminate according to general expectation, they will have the effect of modifying to some extent the claims of Papal authority.

One of the most remarkable things connected with the affairs of Rome at the present time is that the Pope was advised, and had almost made up his mind, to remove to the island of Malta, in the Mediterranean Sea, which is under the rule of the Protestant Queen of England. It will strike every one as an expression of distrust of the great Catholic powers that he should prefer a residence in a country under Protestant rule, rather than in Spain, Italy, France or Austria. Then again, the cable brought us the intelligence on Saturday that the British government was about to dispatch two frigates to the Tiber to protect the Pope. Is this a practical exemplification of the declaration of Holy Writ, "A man's foes shall be they of his own household." What are we coming to? England's navy is to take the place of the French soldiery to protect the Pope! This is an age of great and sudden changes, which no prophetic eye sees until they have been accomplished, and it is vain for any one to attempt to predict what shall be the issue of the great struggles that are now going on in Europe.

Before dismissing this subject for the present, there is one thing we must not omit to mention. It is rumored that a tripartite treaty has been entered into, in which it is agreed that it shall be submitted to a vote of the States of the Church whether they will remain as they are, the subjects of the Sovereign Pontiff, or become consolidated in an United Italy. But whatever may have been the negotiations entered into it is plain that the Pope does not feel at ease, and that he would have preferred the continued occupation of Rome by the French troops, else a Nuncio would not have been sent on a mission to the Empress Eugenie to prevail upon her to interpose her influence to prevent the withdrawal. And it is plain too that he has not much confidence in the result if the matter should be submitted to a vote of the people.

RENUNCIATION.

EDITORS GAZETTE: Having been a delegate to the late (so-called) "Reform Convention," I desire to publicly set myself right before my friends and true Republicans.

I went into the new party movement believing that its leaders were actuated by an honest desire to free our party from the corrupting influences of "rings," dishonest politicians, &c. The promises made by these men were very fair, and the call for the Convention was signed by many good and well-known Republicans. In the Convention, however, I soon discovered that reform was only the pretext and not the object of the men who manipulated and controlled it.

The fact that the Convention was entirely controlled by such life-long politicians as Carnahan, Kirk, & Co., showed conclusively that the cry against rings, and politicians was all bosh; and the fact of the Convention discarding tried and faithful officers like Negley, and others, whom the people love and desire to reward for their services, was indisputable evidence that the selection of good and tried men was not the object sought. On the contrary it was apparent that the real object of these self-styled reformers was to get the good and faithful public servants of our party out of the way, and to hoist themselves and friends upon the people as their great delivers. The trickery and dishonesty of the movement is so evident that the people cannot longer be deceived by it.

Its prime mover was a notorious Johnson man; and if our party is indeed sick and in need of alternatives and tonics, he is not the man whom the people would be willing to trust as medical adviser and physician.

I feel it my duty, under the circumstances, to thus publicly renounce the whole movement, and to stand by the true Republican Party of Allegheny county, and its tried and faithful leaders.

J. H. GRAHAM.

Elizabeth, Pa., August 2, 1870.

A Chapter of Fatal Accidents.

We copy the following sad news from the St. Joseph (Mo.) *Gazette* of the 31st ult.:

One day last week a widow and four children, who live near Linden, Carroll county, took her children and went to a creek near by to do some washing. After being thus engaged for a short time her dog began to bark a short way off, which attracted the attention of two of her children—boys—who went to see what the dog had found. They found him, at the entrance of a hollow log, and concluded he had run a rabbit in there, and one of the boys put his hand into the hole, when a large rattlesnake bit him twice on the hand, the second time hanging fast, so that the boy drew it out, when the other boy grappled the snake to pull it off, and it turned and bit him five times. The mother being attracted by the cries of the boys, went to their assistance, leaving a small child near where she was washing. During the mother's absence her child awoke, and when she returned she found it had crept to the wash-tub, fallen in, and was drowned. The mother is reported to have become a raving maniac.

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM WANDERERS.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]
CHELSEA, WASHTENAW CO., MICH., July 30th, 1870.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Detroit, looking at its houses, improvements in street paving in time, will no doubt fully equal her in cleanliness and drainage, and its beautiful, shaded avenues much resembles Cleveland, and, grand vistas and other marks of civilization. Business here of right ought to be, and is, very good at all seasons of the year, as it is the main *entrepot* and distributing point for a country reaching over a hundred miles in every direction, and unsurpassed for fertility, beauty and varied resources. West and south they boast of the finest agricultural country in the world, where grain of all kinds and sorts, and fruit, reach the greatest stage of perfection. North and north-west are the great mineral beds of iron and copper, and millions of acres of the finest timber land the world ever saw. The health of Detroit is good, the land lying high, with a good drainage to the river, prevents the growth of miasmatic swamps, and the sanitary measures adopted make it one of the cleanest of cities, always pleasant and agreeable to visit, as it always affords a cheerful prospect. The public improvements, such as the market house, library, opera house, city hall, Y. M. C. A. rooms and gas and water works, and the various church edifices are all constructed with an eye to durability, at the same time not overlooking present beauty.

Like Cleveland, they contemplate tunneling the lake to get a *better* supply of *purer* water, similar to the process successfully inaugurated in Chicago some years ago, and in this as in many other respects, they show that practical good sense and regard for the wants of the people, so much wanting in some more eastern and I might say more pretentious cities.

The State Soldiers' Monument is to be erected here by general consent, but on what spot, ah! there's the rub. Like Pittsburgh they are having their own time over that point, some like us, wanting it in one place and some in another. One lady, I am informed, actually permitted herself to become so excited over the matter as to proclaim that if one certain spot were selected, the monument should "*never go* THERE *except over her dead body.*" Of course, the excitement over our monument didn't run so high.

The Michigan Central Railroad, running from Detroit to Chicago, as its name indicates, through the heart of Michigan, is one of the oldest and at the same time one of the very best managed roads in the west. The cars are *clean* and elegant and the road bed is as solid as it is possible to make it, causing the least perceptible jar when passing over it, even on the express, which usually runs from thirty to forty miles an hour, stopping but five or six times in the entire run of three hundred miles. I am under some obligations to Conductor Sherman, an old and very reliable employe of the road, for attentions shown a stranger, and if it were not that nearly every correspondent says so, I might say that he is one of the "squarest toed white men" that ever caused one's heart to warm, by the merry twinkle of his kindly eye. God gives us such people, I believe, not alone to brighten up our dark mile stones, and cheer our sinking hearts, but also, as a contrast, with the baser sort that we sometimes see, in order that by the comparison we may learn to improve ourselves in our relations with our fellow men

The line of the M. C Railroad is dotted every ten or fifteen miles, with beautiful towns, all looking alike, with their neat white cottages, snugly hidden beneath ample foliage, lending a charm to the otherwise monotonous scenery of farms and farm houses. The land throughout is rolling prairie, broken occasionally by clumps of forest trees, composed principally of maple and rock elm. They have an abundance of water apparently, as we frequently crossed streams and I think it is the Huron River, on the line of this road, that furnishes such excellent water power. Anywhere through this part of the State, I am told, water can be found at the depth of from fifteen to twenty-five feet, and when found it is excellent in quality, the abundance of good springs, however, renders the sinking of wells the exception. But a few miles from where I am writing the celebrated mineral springs are located which for miraculous cures of chronic ailments have a reputation that reaches far beyond the limits of the State. The land generally has good drainage, as the absence of swamps, and consequently cases of fever and ague, fully attest. Such a thing is unknown hereabouts.

The principal towns located on the M. C. road are Ypsilante, Ann Arbor, Chelsea, Jackson, Galesburg, Kalamazoo, Marshall, and Niles (with many other smaller,) and are all noted for thrift, intelligence and industry, in proof of which I need only remark that they all give large majorities for the Republican, or wide awake, progressive party. During the war no State stood out more bravely and prominently than Michigan, for the uniform good character and conduct of her soldiers and the number of her fighting men is fully attested by the fact that her sons fill honored graves in every soldiers' cemetery in the land. Peace to their noble ashes. May their good work not have been done in vain. May the principles for which they and many of their comrades fought and died, viz the unity, strength and freedom of our glorious country, long remain to animate us to love of our flag, and never let us jeopardize them by frittering away our strength in dissentions among ourselves. He is not a good Republican who will intentionally sow seeds of discord among us, or that other who will permit his name to be used, when he knows that it will divide the strength of our party.

The public institutions of Michigan are a credit to her people and when we remember that the State is only thirty-three years old, having been admitted in the year 1837, their number and character are even surprising. The University of Michigan is a noble institution and to it must be ascribed much of the intelligence, virtue and industry found throughout the State. It is situated at Ann Arbor and has a *larger number of students than any university of learning in America.* Think of that statement, ye worthy patrons of the sickly colleges of old Pennsylvania, and blush. The system of education is divided into three departments, viz: 1st Science, Literature and the Arts. 2nd Medicine and Surgery. 3d Law. The first has six courses of study and includes the classics, modern languages (principally German) *civil and mining engineering and a thorough drilling in mathematics.* The second has its efficiency fully attested by the number and character of the physicians educated here, known and honored throughout and beyond the State and the third claims that our National Congress and Supreme Court bear honorable testimony to its worth by the character of its representatives found there.

There are at present *forty professors and instructors* and *fifteen hundred students.* Think of the amount of drilling daily going on in this one institution; it is equal, one would think, to a five hundred horse power *brain mill.* In addition to this institution of learning, which proves that one *first class* college in a state is better than a half dozen *poor ones*, I think the graduating class at Jefferson College this year numbered NINE; in the above institution it will number upwards of two hundred.) There are in almost every county preparatory schools, and in every school district throughout the State excellent primary departments. In fact, the school system of Michigan is far ahead of some of her eastern and more ponderous neighbors, and is worthy of imitation by all. Great goodness! where there is so much attention paid to education and so many common schools, is it any wonder that the Democrats are fast dying out or moving away? The whole atmosphere of the State is an abomination to them, every brat can read, and by and by there will not be a grease spot left to mark the Democratic party of the State of Michigan. I have only time to mention the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum, situated at Flint, and the State Reform School, at Lansing. both large, elegant, costly and creditable institutions. At Ypsilanti I noticed a county farm, with buildings, intended for the aged and infirm of the district included in a large area, outside of this, one county. But these institutions are not [illegible] poor houses are not wanted and prisons are [illegible] above, viz.: the county of [illegible] True as Gospel; if you don't believe it, ask Ben Morgan. I wanted to say a few words about the existence of a [illegible] *peat* deposit in this village where I am now writing. It promises to furnish all this region around about here, some day, when the forests grow thinner, with most excellent fuel. I have seen it burn in a wood stove and can testify to its merit. The bed covers about 80 to 90 acres of surface, and in some places is known to be 20 to 30 feet deep. Under this deposit is one of the richest beds of blue clay for potters' use that is known in the country, and some day there will be a fortune here to somebody. The attention of those interested in such matters is called to this property. They are directed to apply to Mr. A. Congdon, Chelsea, Michigan, for information. The property cannot be purchased, but the right to work it on shares may be had probably on fair terms. It is not far from here to the *oil wells* said to have been sunk some time ago, and in relation to which such an excitement was raised for a time, thinking a new *Venango* had been found. But I can safely say now, that among her many attractions, Michigan cannot claim an oil region *yet*, not knowing or stating what she may do hereafter.

RADICAL.

A Visit to St. Mary's Hall—Episcopal Burlington, N. J.

[Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.]

Being indebted to the public press for much of the intelligence of our people, it being the vehicle of communication for the current history of the world, as well as the caller and dispenser of much that is beautiful and valuable in the sciences, I venture to ask you to give me a little space in your widely extended, and justly valued old paper, that I may present to your readers a brief account of what I saw and heard at this noble Hall of learning. And, as it may not be as well known to them as its age might lead one to expect it should be, and its merits and great advantages entitle it to, I will add a few words concerning the place itself.

Burlington is quite an old town, about eighteen miles from Philadelphia, on that historic river—the Delaware. It contains about seven thousand inhabitants. The people, the houses, the fine lawns, the venerable old hall door knockers, attract the attention of the visitor as he roams about this really quiet neighborhood. The town is delightfully embowered in trees, and possesses one of the finest, if not the finest, churches in the State; certainly, its full chime of English bells are unsurpassed, if equalled in the country.

St. Mary's Hall is delightfully situated on the eastern bank of the river, and commands one of the most charming views along that ancient stream. It is a little removed from the business parts of the town, and presents a very pleasing sight with its good old Doric columns. The new wing is one of the finest educational buildings in the country, elegantly and substantially built. The beautiful chapel of THE HOLY INNOCENTS connected with this classic school, at once attracts the eye, and wins the admiration of the visitor; it is well covered with fine old English ivy—

The cross-topped *spire* amid the trees,
The holy bell of prayer,
The music of our Mother's voice,
Our Mother's home is there.

One entire day spent in, and with the family of the Hall would make one mourn who had not a daughter to enter at St. Mary's, that she might enjoy the privileges of education with the blessings of pure and humble worship, as a daughter in the sacred chapel of The Holy Innocents

The buildings, recreation grounds, situation, order; for, order, is St. Mary's Hall's first law—all things combine to make it what it *is*—the best add safest school in the country. It is a Church School; but, not exclusive. Its names among its daughters, Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists and others. The roll of last year, up to July 21st, numbered upwards of two hundred, with a corps of teachers comprising English, French, German, Spanish, Italian and Latin. The modern languages are taught by natives. During four days I attended the examinations, and it is but simple justice to say that, I have never attended any that reflected more credit on the students and teachers than that at St. Mary's Hall.

The class in the Higher Mathematics stood a most critical, searching examination of upwards of two hours in presence of a large number of persons, among whom were the Bishop, three priests and several learned professors. The ladies rendered the highest satisfaction, giving full proof of the thoroughness of their course in Analytics. The seniors in Latin, French, German, Spanish and Italian appeared to do well, if we may judge of the effect on those who were competent to know. In English they elicited most hearty commendations. The compositions in all the languages were very good—some of those in English were of great beauty and rare merit.

On the last day—the great day at St. Mary's, when poor Analytics was buried, and Algebra and Geometry were lying neglected among piles of books, there might have been seen those lovely daughters filling in throngs through the halls to the magnificent school room, neatly arranged for the occasion. Here the essays and compositions were read, and here the godly Bishop of New Jersey presented the testimonials for perfect conduct and lessons.

In a straight line with the school room, which is about one hundred and fifty feet long, are the vestibule and chapel, presenting a very lovely spectable indeed, with the fine old chancel window, transicent with English ivy at the end. From the school room, all repaired to the chapel at twelve o'clock, where was sung, "*Praise, my soul, the King of Heaven,*" from Hymns Ancient and Modern, followed by the BIDDING PRAYER and Litany. Succeeding this, the diplomas were conferred, which done, the good Bishop gave the saddress to the graduates, which was all that a father's heart could desire for his jewels.

I should have said that the chapel was thronged with delighted, proud fathers and mothers and friends. In the Chancel was the Bishop with five surpliced priests; and, noticeably among the audience was the graduating class, consisting of twenty-seven young ladies, all robed alike in long trailing dresses of pure white, free from the sparkle of jewels, but looking lovely in their spotless robes, and wearing on their breast the symbole of unfading glory—one solitary leaf of good old English ivy.

Rarely, if indeed ever, have I seen a more interesting group, as they, one by one, approached the chancel, to receive from the Bishop's hands their diplomas, and then file into place at the chancel rail. The diplomas presented, those twenty-seven knelt ro receive the Bishop's benediction; truly, this was the crowning act of the last day of the *Thirty-fourth* session at St. Marys Hall. Well might the head of the diocese and the Hall, and the college—the good Bishop; the priest-principal; the Wardens of the Hall; the teachers and professors of the school be thankfully proud of such shining monuments. Those young ladies are living testimonials of the great worth of this Christian school.

I cannot prolong this already long letter in describing the musical rehearsal, suffice it to say, it was rapturously charming. I may but add one word, and that is —may those daughters of St, Mary's, so carefully nurtured, so prayfully guided, so richly endowed and so fully finished in solid learning—the Fine Arts, the Sciences and other elegant accomplishments, prove a comfort and joy to their homes, and adorn their respective walks of life with purity and goodness.

July 29, 1870. JUSTICE.

Brigantine Beach, N. J.

HOLDY KEM HOUSE,
BRIGANTINE BEACH, N. J., Aug. 3, '70,

The Pittsburgh party has been here now a week, and yet the ladies (who generally get tired of a place in a day and want a change), are delighted and only ask to be permitted to stay a month. Those who desire "fashionable hops," silly flirtations, and over-dressed females, had better go some place else, for here we have no such nonsense. The Holdy Kem House is situated on Brigantine Island, about three miles from Atlantic City, and surpasses all the watering places in the United States. Ladies venture into the surf with impunity, and without the annoying ropes and buoys which always are found at fashionable watering places; and as for fishing, I have only to tell that Judge Collier, Gen. Pearson, Mr. Moore and Mr. Swartzwelder caught in less than two hours one hundred and ten wheat fish, innumerable sea spiders, dog sharks, and toad fish, and yet they had not got into the "way of the thing." They have purchased a beautiful yacht, which has been named the "Turn Over," a very appropriate name, too, from the fact that on every occasion where they undertake to sail the boat, it goes over in beautiful style, while the light gentlemen turn themselves into flounders and skip for shore. They have the boat all to themselves, for even the fishermen refuse to accompany them, having a regard for their safety. The weather has been delightful—the mercury stands at ninety in the shade, and the breeze from the sea, makes it delightfully cool. This house is patronized entirely by Philadelphians and Pittsburghers, and "all hands" seem to desire to make it pleasant for one another. We are to have a grand hop here to night, two old fashioned "nigs" to the manor born, are to act as orchestra, and a well-known lawyer from the Smoky City acts in the capacity of floor manager. The dining room floor has been sanded and the room extensively decorated with sea weeds furnished by Mr. M——e, who also furnishes snipe and sea gull wings for the ladies hair Gen. P. is to call the figures, and do the fancy dancing—no children in arms admitted, and front seats reserved for ladies who can't dance. To morrow we go out for blue fish, the result of which I will tell you in my next.

McK.

PRUSSIA, Egypt, Asia Minor and Allegheny county have monopolized all the rain this year, and the remnant of the world complains of drought.

DURING THE EXCESSIVE HOT WEATHER
Every family should provide themselves with a bottle of Pure Brandy, for Medicinal Purposes, that is pure and unadulterated. Every bottle warranted. You can obtain this valuable article at the lowest prices, at
JAMES E. BURNS & CO'S
DRUG STORE,
Cor. Penn and Sixth (late old St. Clair) Sts.,
Where you will find Congress Water direct from the Springs every week. Also, English and Scotch Ales, Dublin Porter, sold at lower prices than elsewhere, at JAS. E. BURNS & CO'S Drug Store, corner of Penn and Sixth streets (old St. Clair.)

FALSE PRETENCES.
The vast and continually increasing sales of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters have provoked the envy of a certain class of dealers in various parts of the country, who are trying to substitute their utterly worthless local nostrums for the most popular proprietary medicine in the world. These imposters hope by their false statements to obtain from the millions who patronize the great American Tonic, a sufficient number of customers to make their speculations upon the health of their neighbors profitable. As the demand for Hostetter's Bitters is now so large and urgent as to tax to their fullest extent the facilities for its manufacture, these petty attempts to wring in the merest trash by false representations, are of little consequence to its proprietors. They are, however, a serious evil, to the victimized. If, for example, at this warm season, when a real invigorant is greatly needed, the sufferer from general debility, indigestion, biliousness or nervous weakness, is coaxed into using a wishy washy compound without any medicinal virtue, instead of the sovereign specific in which the rarest tonic and alterative vegetable elements are scientifically combined, it is obvious that he will rue the day when he allowed himself to be thus deluded. It is in the interest of parties who have been or may be influenced by the persuasion of plausible charlatans, that this article is published. With the light of twenty years' experience to guide him, why should the invalid take a leap in the dark.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
FABER &
VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

GRAFF,
HUGUS
& CO.,
Manufacturers of
Cooking and Heating
STOVES,
RANGES, FURNACES,
AND
Fine Grate Fronts,
INCLUDING THE
COLUMBIA COOK STOVE,
Confidence Cook Stove,
The Boston
DOUBLE-OVEN IMPROVED
Cooking Range,
Nile's Improved Star Range,
AND
FIERY FURNACE.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
206 and 208
Liberty Street.
GENERAL
CLOSING OUT SALE,
AT
Bell & Moorhouse's,
21 FIFTH AVENUE.
BARGAINS IN
Lawns, Chintzes,
Grenadines,
Soiled Silks,
Muslins, Prints,
Cassimeres,
Linen Goods.
THE ENTIRE STOCK REDUCED
25 to 33 Per Cent.
To Close Out Summer Stock.
SUMMER RESORT.
Loretto Springs,
CAMBRIA CO., PA.
This Summer Resort is 6 miles from Cresson. Advantages unexcelled. Excursion Tickets by the Penna. R. R. Co. can be had during the summer. Terms very moderate. For Circular and full information, address
F. A. GIBSON.
JOSEPH R. HUNTER,
Merchandise Broker,
260 LIBERTY STREET,
(Academy of Music Building.)
PITTSBURGH.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
BARGAINS
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
Sash and Bow Ribbons,
AT LOW PRICES.
HATS, BONNETS,
AND
SUNDOWNS
VERY CHEAP.
Laces and Embroideries,
Lace Edgings and Insertings,
Embroidered Edgings and Insertings,
Lace Collars and Handkerchiefs,
Embroidered Linen Sets, Collars and Cuffs.
Infants' Robes,
Pale and Barred Nainsooks,
Plain and Spotted Swiss Muli.
Infants' Embroidered Waists.
Jet Jewelry and Bracelets.
CHILDRENS' LINEN SUITS
At Very Low Prices.
SHIRT FRONTS.
Gents' Silk Bows and Neck Ties.
Gents' Collars and Cuffs.
All the Latest Novelties at
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.
YARNS, YARNS,
AT
HORNE & CO'S.
3,000 lbs.
Super Dark Blue Country Yarn,
S. BRADLEYS & SONS YARNS,
All Colors and Grades.
MIDNIGHT AND FLECKS, KNITTING AND ZEPHYR YARNS, in Plain, Balmoral and Fancy Shades, at Factory Prices.
NEW LINES
Hosiery, Handkerchiefs,
Merino Underwear,
Gents' Negligee Shirts,
White and Percale Skirts,
Suspenders, and full lines of
Notions and Small Wares
AT
LOWEST PRICES.
77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.
On a Par with Gold!
WE NOW OFFER
Our New Stock
OF
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS
AT
EASTERN PRICES.
BUYERS ARE INVITED TO
Examine our Goods & Prices
ARBUTHNOT,
SHANNON & CO.,
No. 115 Wood Street.
STATIONERY.
We offer for the fall trade, among many other items too numerous to mention,
150,000 ENVELOPES.
1,200 REAMS RULED PAPER.
175 REAMS FLAT PAPER.
5,000 QUIRES BLANK BOOKS.
25 CASES SLATES.
20,000 SLATE PENCILS, SOAPSTONE.
10,000 SLATE PENCILS, GERMAN.
25 GROSS BONNET BOARD.
250 DOZEN INKS, FLUID, VIOLET AND COPYING.
200 GROSS LEAD PENCILS.
225 GROSS STEEL PENS.
75 GROSS PENHOLDERS.
300 DOZEN MEMORANDUMS.
175 POCKETBOOKS.
800 GROSS CHALK CRAYON.
J. L. READ & SON,
No. 102 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
JOHN STEVENSON'S SONS
& CO.,
JEWELERS,
92 Market street, Pittsburgh.
(THIRD DOOR FROM FIFTH.)
Have on hand all the latest novelties in Fine Jewelry; also Silver Plated and Silver Plated Ware of every description suitable for wedding gifts.
Watches of all the American makes, in gold and silver cases. Both Key and Patent Watches constantly on hand, as well as a full variety of the finer grades of the Swiss Watch, including Jurgensen, Jacot, Perregaux, and others.
We call particular attention to our facilities for repairing and regulating fine Watches. To that branch of our business we give special care.
Orders by mail promptly filled. Designs of any goods sent to customers by mail, on request.
F. SELLERS & CO.,
CORNER PENN AND 18th STREETS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Pork Packers,
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
Extra No. 1 and No. 2 Lard Oil,
HAVE IN STORE AND FOR SALE,
500 bbls Extra No. 1 and No. 2 Lard Oil.
[illegible] bbls Strained Lard Oil.
[illegible] Barrels Extra No. 1 Lard.
20,000 lbs Bright Bacon Sides.
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
Latest Improvements and Newest Styles.
SPECIALTIES:
Tyne Fit Shirts,
Patent Pantaloon Drawers,
Russian Braces,
Laporte's Kid Gloves,
Neck Dressings,
Hosier Gentlemen.
FALL GOODS READY AUG. 15th.
FISK, CLARK & FLAGG,
36 White Street, New York.
JAMES RENO,
SEWER CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER.
The laying of Stone Pipe House Drains promptly executed.
OFFICE, 65 and 67 SANDUSKY STREET
Residence, 109 Fremont St., Allegheny.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
A COMPLETE STOCK OF
DRESS GOODS
AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
Summer Shawls,
AT VERY LOW PRICES, AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
Cassimeres, Jeans,
AND
COTTONADES,
VERY CHEAP, AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
TABLE COVERS,
Table Damasks & Table Napkins,
A GOOD STOCK, AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
At 10c., 4-4 Unbleached Sheetings.
At 12½c., 4-4 Unbleached Sheeting, extra heavy
At 12½c., 4-4 Bleached Shirting, a good bargain
At 22c., Yard Wide Feather Ticking.
At 12½c. Fast Colored Percales,
At 25c., double width Chene Mohairs.
Bargains in Every Department
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.
A CHOICE
AND
UNDOUBTED SECURITY.
7 Per Cent. Gold
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
Coupon or Registered,
(AND FREE OF U. S. TAX,)
ISSUED BY THE
Burlington, Cedar Rapids
& Minnesota R. R. Co.
We are still offering a limited quantity for sale at
90 and Accrued Interest.
Interest payable May and November.
J. EDGAR THOMPSON, } Trustees.
CHARLES L. FROST, }
The greater part of the road is already completed, and the earnings from the finished portion are already more than sufficient to pay operating expenses and interest on the bonds. The balance of the work is progressing rapidly, in time for the movement of the coming grain crops, which, it is estimated, will be the present income of the road.
The established character of this line, running as it does through the heart of the most thickly settled and richest portion of the great State of Iowa, together with its present advanced condition and large earnings, warrant us in unhesitatingly recommending these bonds to investors as, in every respect, an undoubted security.
These bonds have 30 years to run, are convertible at the option of the holder into the stock of the Company at par, and the payment of the principal is provided for by a sinking fund. The certainty privilege attached to these bonds cannot fail to cause them at no distant day to command a market price considerably above par, besides paying about 9 per cent. currency, interest in the meanwhile. U. S. Five-twenties at present prices only return 8 per cent., and we regard the security equally safe.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
32 Wall Street, New York.
S. McCLEAN & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.
TOWNSEND, WHELEN & CO., Philadelphia.
BARKER, BROS. & CO., Philadelphia.
KURTZ & HOWARD, Philadelphia.
BOWEN & FOX, Philadelphia.
DeHAVEN & BRO., Philadelphia.
BUY THE GENUINE.
CLARK'S
"O. N. T."
SPOOL COTTON.
GEO. A. CLARK,
SOLE AGENT.
Sold Everywhere.
FINE WATCHES
BAILEY & Co
12TH & CHESTNUT ST,
PHILADELPHIA.
Perfection Timers.
The reputation and experience of 40 years, warrant us in saying that our stock of Fine Timekeepers of the best European and American Makers is now the largest in the country; and we guarantee that each Watch we sell, is finished with great mechanical precision, has all the late improvements, and will run regularly, well, and give satisfaction.
Inquiries promptly replied to.
Watches forwarded by Express for approval.
Bakery, Confectionery,
AND
ICE CREAM.
The undersigned has established the above business in the very convenient location, No. 527 PENN AVENUE, Allegheny, one-half block from the Park, where he is prepared to supply all orders in his line. His saloon is handsomely fitted up for the consumers of ice cream, who will find it convenient to the Park. Baltimore oysters received in goods, attendance and prices. The public patronage is solicited.
WM. A. RHODES.
DOG MUZZLES! DOG MUZZLES!
50 dozen DOG MUZZLES, assorted, suitable for all size cats. Those having a valuable cat should purchase one. For sale at
JAMES BOWN'S,
136 Wood street.
CROQUET! CROQUET!
Wishing to close out my entire stock of the above mentioned goods, I will sell any of the sets I have on hand below cost, at
JAMES BOWN'S,
127 Wood street.
BASE BALLS!
I have a good assortment of BASE BALLS on hand. Any party or clubs wanting the above goods can purchase the same below cost, at
JAMES BOWN'S,
136 Wood street.
RAZORS! SCISSORS!
And all kinds of cutlery ground and repaired in the best manner. Also STEEL STAMPS, Brands and Cancelling Stamps made and repaired at
JAMES BOWN'S,
136 Wood street.
NOTICE—Any information of JOSEPH COPELAND who, about 26 years ago, emigrated from the County Down, [illegible] in the vicinity of Pittsburgh, Pa., or of WM. COPELAND, brother of said Joseph Copeland, [illegible] will confer a favor by addressing LOUIS KING, this office.

EDUCATIONAL.

MISS HINDMAN'S
Select School.
The Third Term of Miss Hindman's select School will open on MONDAY, September 5

FINANCIAL.

GOLD, SILVER,

AND

COUPONS

Bought at Highest Price.

PH. R. MERTZ,

BANKER,

Cor. Wood St. and 5th Ave.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. JONES & CO.)

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at the market rates.

☞ CHECKS EXECTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, Aug. 6, 1870.

The Railroad war between the Trunk Lines to the West continues and low rates for passengers and freight are still current. It is rumored the Pennsylvania Railroad is negotiating for a lease of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Delaware and Raritan canal, with a united capital fifty millions, on which it is said the Pennsylvania Railroad proposes to guarantee 10 per cent.

The recent rise of government bonds in London started the report that Secretary Boutwell was buying bonds in London market, which probably originated from the fact that some bankers here friendly to the administration have been buying bonds in London and selling gold here.

The bank statement shows a heavy loss in the legal reserve, and they now hold less than fifteen millions above the twenty-five per cent. required by law. The heavy loss in legal tenders is partially accounted for by the subscription of money by the Treasury for internal taxes, but the fact that the German American Bank started business during the week, and had a capital of one million paid in, goes far to explain the decrease, as the bank is not yet a member of the Clearing House.

Money easy at 5@6. Sterling nominal. Gold dull, but closed rather strong; opened at 12[illegible], fell to 12[illegible], and closed at 12[illegible]@12[illegible]. Carrying rates, 5 per cent. to-day. Clearances $56,000,000. Exports to-day $1,234,233; for the week $3,838,971.

Governments very dull and weak; only transactions confined mostly to '67s and '65s. Coupons of 1881, 115@115[illegible]; '62, 111@111[illegible]; '64, 110[illegible]@110[illegible]; new 5-20s, 110[illegible]@110[illegible]; '65, 109[illegible]@109[illegible]; '67, 109[illegible]@109[illegible]; 10-40s, 108[illegible]@109[illegible]. Ten-forties, 107[illegible]@107[illegible]. Currencies, 110[illegible]@111[illegible].

State bonds nominal. Missouri 6s, old, strong, and prices are well sustained at 85@86 per bid.

Tennessees, 70 now do, 70; old Virginias, 68; old North Carolinas, 68; new do, 29.

Stocks without activity opened steady; except New York Central, which was strong. They kept rather firm during the day until the bank statement was known when all fell off 1@3[illegible] per cent., closing very dull. Cumberland, 30; Quicksilver, 13[illegible]; Mariposa, 8; preferred do., 9[illegible]; Water Power, 15; Adams Express, 67[illegible]; Wells, Fargo & Co., 13[illegible]; American, 27[illegible]; United States, 49[illegible]; Pacific Mail, 38; New York Central, 97[illegible]; Erie, 20[illegible]; preferred do. 41; Harlem, 128; Reading, 95[illegible]; Michigan Central, 117; Lake Shore, 93; Illinois Central, 134; Pittsburgh, 87[illegible]; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, preferred do., 85[illegible]; Rock Island, 103[illegible]; New Jersey Central, 101; St. Paul, 39[illegible]; preferred do., 70; Fort Wayne, 98; Ohio and Mississippi, 26; Chicago & Alton, 116; Ohio & Mississippi, 28; Joe 30; Hartford & Erie, 3[illegible].

Bonds prices: Copper Falls, 9; Franklin, 3; Quincy, 10.

Imports for the week, except specie: Dry Goods, $2,704,198; general merchandise, $7,885,-35.

Sub-Treasury balance: Gold, $80,688,236; currency, $14,381,115.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, August 6, 1870.

Closing quotations as received by Pr. R. Mertz:

Gold	121	Merchants U. Ex.	
Silver		N. Y. Central	93[illegible]
1881 Bonds	113	Hestonville	10[illegible]
5-20 Bonds 1862	111	P. Ft. W. & C	97[illegible]
5-20 Bonds 1864	110	Ohio & Miss	3[illegible]
5-20 Bonds 1865	110	Wells, Southern	20[illegible]
Consols 1865	109	Cleveland & P.	90[illegible]
5-20 Bonds 1867	109	C. R. I. & P.	
5-20 Bonds 1868	109	Chicago N. W.	87[illegible]
10-40	107	C. & N. W. Prof.	83[illegible]
Adams Express	67[illegible]	Erie	

London Exchange per pound	Long. Short.
Paris Exchange per Franc	5.19
Berlin Exchange per Thaler	
Frankfort Exchange per Florin	
Central Pacific R. R. Bonds	
Union P. R. R. Bonds	

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, August 6, 1870.

Business generally has been comparatively quiet during the week which has just closed, though it is rather better than usual at this season of the year. The foreign war tends to stimulate trade, particularly those articles that are more immediately affected by it, including breadstuffs and provisions, and the feeling for these are much stronger than it would have been otherwise. Within the past thirty days flour has advanced $1@1.25 per bbl, and wheat is up 25 to 30 per bushel. Coffees and provisions are all higher, and it is all attributed to the war in Europe. If there had been no war there would have been no advance in the articles above enumerated, nor, on the other hand, would our cotton trade have been crippled, and our oil trade almost destroyed. It is a noticeable fact that the speculative feeling is not as strong now as it was when the war rumors were first disseminated, indicating, as it does, that the appreciation in values has already been discounted. In fact, for several days past, breadstuffs have given evidence of some weakness, notwithstanding several engagements between the contending armies have actually taken place, and yet in the face of this, the markets, instead of gaining strength, as was generally supposed they would do, are weaker. Furthermore, there are those who are impressed with the belief that the articles above specified are too much inflated still, and them hands who are speculating for a rise will be badly beaten, that the indications for a decline are more favorable than for an advance. It is not likely, however, that there will be much of a reaction in breadstuffs so long as the war continues, as there must of necessity to be a pretty heavy foreign demand.

APPLES—There is a continued active demand, arrivals light, and we continue to quote strong, and prices are well sustained at $4@5 per bbl.

ASHES—Firmer but not quotably higher. Soda Ash, 4 for common, and 4[illegible] for refined. Pearls 8[illegible]. Pots 7[illegible].

BROOM CORN—We can report sales at 12@ 13cts.

BUTTER—There is no falling off in the demand for good butter, and we continue to quote at 22@27c. for prime to choice.

BEANS—There is little doing that there are no established quotations.

CHEESE—Sales of prime Ohio Factory, 20@ Goshen at 19@21; Hamburg 19, Sweitzer 19.

CHICKENS—Sales of spring[illegible] at 60@ 70 per pair; old fowls, 60@65.

CANDLES—Oil continues dull and weak, and prices are still declining—when the bottom will be reached cannot be determined. Star, 18c.; Cumberland, 30; Quicksilver, 18c.; Mariposa, 8; preferred do., 9c.; Water Power, 15; Adams Express, 67; Wells, Fargo & Co., 13[illegible]; American, 27; United States, 49; Pacific Mail, 38; New York Central, 97; Erie, 20; preferred do. 41; Harlem, 128; Reading, 95; Michigan Central, 117; Lake Shore, 93; Illinois Central, 134; Pittsburgh, 87; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, preferred do., 85; Rock Island, 103; New Jersey Central, 101; St. Paul, 39; preferred do., 70; Fort Wayne, 98; Ohio and Mississippi, 26; Chicago & Alton, 116; Ohio & Mississippi, St. Joe 30; Hartford & Erie, 3.

Bonds prices: Copper Falls, 9; Franklin, 3; Quincy, 10.

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PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, August 6, 1870.

Business generally has been comparatively quiet during the week which has just closed, though it is rather better than usual at this season of the year. The foreign war tends to stimulate trade, particularly those articles that are more immediately affected by it, including breadstuffs and provisions, and the feeling for these are much stronger than it would have been otherwise. Within the past thirty days flour has advanced $1@1.25 per bbl, and wheat is up 25 to 30 per bushel. Coffees and provisions are all higher, and it is all attributed to the war in Europe. If there had been no war there would have been no advance in the articles above enumerated, nor, on the other hand, would our cotton trade have been crippled, and our oil trade almost destroyed. It is a noticeable fact that the speculative feeling is not as strong now as it was when the war rumors were first disseminated, indicating, as it does, that the appreciation in values has already been discounted. In fact, for several days past, breadstuffs have given evidence of some weakness, notwithstanding several engagements between the contending armies have actually taken place, and yet in the face of this, the markets, instead of gaining strength, as was generally supposed they would do, are weaker. Furthermore, there are those who are impressed with the belief that the articles above specified are too much inflated still, and them hands who are speculating for a rise will be badly beaten, that the indications for a decline are more favorable than for an advance. It is not likely, however, that there will be much of a reaction in breadstuffs so long as the war continues, as there must of necessity to be a pretty heavy foreign demand.

APPLES—There is a continued active demand, arrivals light, and we continue to quote strong, and prices are well sustained at $4@5 per bbl.

ASHES—Firmer but not quotably higher. Soda Ash, 4 for common, and 4[illegible] for refined. Pearls 8[illegible]. Pots 7[illegible].

BROOM CORN—We can report sales at 12@ 13cts.

BUTTER—There is no falling off in the demand for good butter, and we continue to quote at 22@27c. for prime to choice.

BEANS—There is little doing that there are no established quotations.

CHEESE—Sales of prime Ohio Factory, 20@ Goshen at 19@21; Hamburg 19, Sweitzer 19.

CHICKENS—Sales of spring[illegible] at 60@ 70 per pair; old fowls, 60@65.

CANDLES—Oil continues dull and weak, and prices are still declining—when the bottom will be reached cannot be determined. Star, 18c.; Cumberland, 30; Quicksilver, 18c.; Mariposa, 8; preferred do., 9c.; Water Power, 15; Adams Express, 67; Wells, Fargo & Co., 13[illegible]; American, 27; United States, 49; Pacific Mail, 38; New York Central, 97; Erie, 20; preferred do. 41; Harlem, 128; Reading, 95; Michigan Central, 117; Lake Shore, 93; Illinois Central, 134; Pittsburgh, 87[illegible]

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

Persons leaving the city for the summer, and wishing to have the GAZETTE sent to them, will please send their addresses to the office. Price by mail, 75 cents per month.

Now is the time to lay in your supply of winter coal.

Church door loafers have vanished with the hot weather.

Murphy, the man recently shot by Aldridge is rapidly recovering.

Mayor Callow had nine common cases before him yesterday morning.

What has become of the project for starting a Historical Society in this city?

Who will be energetic enough to make a movement towards re-opening a gymnasium.

During the month of July $85,000 worth of property was destroyed in Allegheny City, by fire.

Saturday Mayor Callow committed Michael Kearney to the workhouse for six months for general worthlessness.

The attendance at the Methodist Churches hereabouts was small yesterday, camp meetings have attracted the people elsewhere.

A Dog, which had got a dose of poison, was acting in a strange manner on Fifth avenue yesterday, and a policeman thinking the poor creature rabid, shot it.

Insulted Him.—Michael McAleer says Edward Logue insulted him and threatened to demolish him when a convenient opportunity offered. Alderman Taylor has issued a warrant for the arrest of Logue.

Alleged Larceny.—Thomas Stanley on Saturday, made information before Alderman Taylor charging Uriah Collins with the larceny of a carpet sack containing wearing apparel valued at ten dollars. Warrant issued.

Thirty Days.—Thomas H. Jackson was arrested by officer Chiffon, at the East Liberty stock yards yesterday on a charge of vagrancy and taken before Justice Cartwright, who committed him to the workhouse for thirty days.

Fined.—Benjamin Hess was arrested and taken before Justice Krehan Saturday on a charge of drunkenness and disorderly conduct, and was fined five dollars, upon payment of which, with the customary costs, he was allowed to depart in peace.

Yesterday about noon the soot in a chimney attached to a house on North Canal street, Allegheny, caught fire. An alarm was sounded from box 36, but after the first excitement was over, the fire was extinguished with a few buckets of water.

Shoe Thief.—James White, a boy about fourteen years of age, was arrested by officer Brown Saturday morning, on a charge of stealing a pair of shoes from the store of Mr. Baswellor, on Market street. White was locked up and will have a hearing to-day.

Held for a Hearing.—Michael King was arrested by officers Strain and Cupples, Saturday, on a charge of seduction under promise of marriage, made before the Mayor by Margaret Nolle. The case was continued in default for a hearing, which will take place to-day.

Struck His Brother.—John Voelker made information before Justice Heisel on Saturday charging John Klinke, Constable, threw down a five dollar bill to pay for it, and while the bar keeper was making change, White reached over the counter and snatched about $70 in bills, and ran away. Information was made before the Mayor, a warrant issued and last night the accused was arrested and locked up for a hearing this morning.

Friendly.—James Right was before Mayor Callow yesterday for disorderly conduct. He had an old grudge against John Brown, but pretended that all was forgotten, and induced Brown to take a walk with him Saturday night to have a talk. They walked and talked, and suddenly in a retired locality Right assailed his friend and said he would take it out of him. Brown, though taken by surprise, defended himself and conquered. He then had his assailant arrested. Mayor Callow, after hearing the facts, committed Right to the Workhouse for thirty days in default of a fine of $5.

Kitchen Burned.—About half-past one o'clock yesterday afternoon the Allegheny Fire Department was called out by an alarm from box 8, corner of Sandusky, Brighton road and Hurpel alley, Second ward. The alarm was occasioned by the burning of a frame kitchen attached to the residence of Mrs. Schleicia, a butcher. The family were absent, it seems, and the servant was baking pies in the stove, which caught fire in the kitchen, and had a flue connecting with the kitchen chimney. This flue was defective and caused the fire. The kitchen was destroyed, involving a loss of one hundred and fifty dollars, which is covered by insurance.

The Millvale Outrage.

Saturday afternoon at four o'clock a hearing was had at the office of Alderman O'Donnell in the Millvale outrage case. Joseph Myers, one of the parties implicated in the affair, was brought up. The prosecutrix, Miss Maggie Lynch, identified him as the party who committed the offense, whilst the others prevented her from making resistance. Myers did not deny the charge, but claimed that John Cuttemyer, of Bloomfield, was as guilty as himself. The latter, however, was not known in the case. The police are after him now. Myers, in default of two thousand dollars bail, was committed for a hearing, another of the accused, on Saturday was released from jail on bail in the sum of five hundred dollars.

How is It?

It has been some seventy ago about the time the old man now in charge of the Pittsburgh Post Office was born, that our city was a mere village. Since then it has assumed metropolitan proportions. Its Post Office, however, has not kept pace with its growth. On Sunday it is to keep open only a few hours, to accommodate those who want to get letters. The owners of lock boxes never but till the commencing, as it had become a habit to go to those boxes, but last night the outer doors of the Post Office were locked at about half past nine o'clock, and those who wanted their mail matter were deprived of it. How long must our business community put up with the weak administration of affairs in that important office? Let the department at Washington answer.

Injured.—Alderman Donaldson held an inquest Saturday morning on the body of Mrs. Anna Wagner, who died the previous day at her residence, 128 Spring Garden avenue, Seventh ward, Allegheny. It was rumored that Mrs. Wagner's husband had a quarrel, when he pushed her against the hot stove, by which she sustained injuries which caused her death. The investigation proved this rumor, however unfounded, and the jury returned a verdict of death from natural causes.

Saloon Robbed.—On Saturday evening last Martin White and Peter Carmody went to Albert Huchman's saloon on Fifth avenue near 31st street, and called for something to drink. After getting their drinks Carmody threw down a five dollar bill to pay for it, and while the bar keeper was making change, White reached over the counter and snatched about $70 in bills, and ran away. Information was made before the Mayor, a warrant issued and last night the accused was arrested and locked up for a hearing this morning.

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Hammered Him.—Henry Staus, a white boy, and John Johnson, colored, got into a difficulty Saturday when the former struck the latter on the head with a hammer. Mrs. Catherine Johnson, the mother of the injured boy, made information before Justice Ammon charging Staus with assault and battery. Staus was arrested and held for a hearing.

A two story frame house at Coal Valley on the Monongahela river, was burned to the ground Friday morning. It was owned by Mr. John Phillips of Elizabeth, and occupied by three families. The parties saved by the passengers and crew of the steamer Franklin which happened in the vicinity at the time, managed to save nearly all their furniture. Loss not estimated.

The Fire Department.—The Fire Commission, during the month of June, as appears from the Controller's books, expended $31,871,98, which includes the amount expended for the purchase of three horses, and also six hundred dollars paid to R. H. Patterson & Co. for two horses, one for the Chief and one for the Engineers, and for the regular wages of the employes. The expenses will not be so heavy next month it is presumed.

Closed His Eye.—William Graft and James Swinger, residents of Sharpsburg, Clair township, had a slight difficulty Saturday which resulted in an attempt on the part of the latter to injure the sight of the eye of the former, which he was partially successful. Graft made information before Justice Heisel, charging Swinger with assault and battery, alleging that the former struck him in the eye with his fist. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Swinger.

To the Work House.—On Saturday the Mayor sent eight persons to the County Work House, and among them was Thomas Sheridan, who was found in the city Friday night without "visable means of support," and was taken up under the vagrant laws. It is probable that Louis has become somewhat frightened at the strength of the Prussian army, and was induced to come over the "fish pond" for recruits. He might recruit a good batalion from the Work House. We could spare them.

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Capt. Reed, the painstaking proprietor of the City Toombs, is spoken of as a candidate for the Mayoralty. If true worth, long experience and high moral character are qualifications for the office the Captain would be sure of the nomination if he would take the field as a candidate.

Runaway.—Saturday afternoon, about two o'clock, a team of horses attached to a wagon ran away on Twelfth street. A collision occurred between the runaway and the Sam O'Brien Miller, which resulted in the demolition of Miller's vehicle, a brick wagon. Nobody hurt.

A couple of crazy men, found by the Allegheny police wandering about Allegheny at an early hour on Saturday morning, were sent to the Poor Farm on Saturday, were sent to-day. Diligent inquiry previous to their commitment failed to obtain any information concerning them or their friends.

Drowned.—Mr. George Duff, of the well known firm of Duff & Co., died yesterday at his residence on Federal street, Pittsburgh. The deceased was widely known and highly respected, and his death will occasion surprise and mourning in a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

A Mistake.—The Sunday *Mirror* of yesterday does Chief Hague injustice by stating that he drove out the drove on a car on the Central Passenger Railway upon which he was riding to drive through the procession of Knights Templar and break their ranks during their parade on Thursday. The charge is untrue and without foundation.

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AQUATIC.

The Boat Race saturday—Scharff Beats Best Time, Thirty-five Minutes and Fifty-five Seconds.

The principal aquatic affair of the season was the five mile race between William Scharff and Henry Best, for a purse of $500, $250 a side, which came off on the lower Monongahela course, at half past five o'clock Saturday evening. Both contestants have some local reputation in boating circles, having been engaged in several races in which they came out victorious, and Best, it was said, had made the fastest time, for three miles, on record. They were presumed to be evenly matched, and as there were no indications that the race had been or would be "sold," a lively pull was anticipated.

The race had been on the tapis for several months, but was not finally arranged and settled until about ten days since. Up until a short time before the start Best was the favorite and his friends were giving the odds of $100 to $80, and were taking all bets they could get. When the men came on the course and were about ready to start, for some unaccountable reason there was a change and Scharff became the favorite, and even before the word go was given a number of bets were taken of $50 to $40 on Scharff.

When the word "go" was given, Best made a vigorous pull and took the lead by fully half a boat length, which was preserved by Scharff, however, before one hundred yards of the course had been passed over. Scharff's steady vigorous stroke soon enabled him to pass Best, and clearly indicated him to be the most skillful man of the two in the use of the oar, so that the only thing Best's friends were left to rely upon was his powers of endurance. Scharff's backers being confident in the ability of their man to hold out to the end pushed their bets. When it was impossible to get any more bets on the result, $50 to $25 was offered that Scharff would receive the first two miles in a shorter time than Best. The Best men had apparently lost faith in their man and declined the offer. The race for the first two miles was close and nobly contested but from that to the stake boat Scharff increased the gap between the boats and turned the buoy handsomely, fully one hundred yards in advance of his contestant and from that to the end had the run all his own way. Best pulled a strong stern race, but if he possesses the skill and ability to beat Scharff he was in bad condition Saturday.

If the course is full five miles, the time made by Scharff, as given by Mr. Weber, the referee, is the best on record. There was considerable difference in the time as kept by others. The referee announced Scharff's time to be 35:55, and Best's, 37:21. Others varied as much as four minutes from this, however, making Scharff's time forty minutes.

The "Gin Mills" in the vicinity of the starting point profited more in a financial point of view by the race than anything else, the crowd was intensely hot and the vast multitude of persons who had assembled to see the race patronized them liberally, and the consequence was that by the time the race was decided a large proportion of the crowd were decidedly drunk, some of them very drunk as to find lodging in the lock-up for the night.

If the course is full five miles, the time made by Scharff gives him a leading position among the "scullers," and he will doubtless dispute the title of championship with Harry Coulter.

A Summer Morning Race.

Policemen are but mortal. Their business is to arrest those who need it. Sometimes they are arrested themselves. It happened so the other morning. Two of the Allegheny force were meandering down the river bottom on their way to the office. One was tall and the other was small. They saw two cows estray. The small official says to the tall, "Let's make a dollar each—that's the pay for taking up a stray equine. They started upon their money-making expedition—the small pursuer taking the small cow as his object. He made a mistake. The gentle animal was of an independent disposition. The position of affairs suddenly changed. The small official faced about quickly and—took to flapping in the summer morning breeze, hat left in the rear, mace thrown to the ground and pedals out pedestrianizing Western-ward. He succeeded in reaching a friendly awning post and thence upward just out of reach as the infuriated animal swept over the ground where he had just vacated. The four footed creature however was not thus to be baffled. Countermarching it calmly took up a position which prevented further retreat. Picturesquely seated upon a commodious foundation formed by the top of the iron awning post, the coat, with saddened feelings looked down upon the enemy. The minutes slowly passed while he high kept. A little less than an hour thus given to meditation and he was relieved by the retirement of the foe. He descended, pensively pursued his way, hunted up his small companion, on which had been dropped in the hasty flight, and returned to the office in the grey of the morning a sorer and a wiser man.

Prison Board.

A meeting of the Prison ——— held in the District Court ——— Saturday.

The Board organized at 9 o'clock A. M. Judge Sterrett in the chair.

After the transaction of the usual routine business of the Board, the question of the insecurity of the Grand Jury room, over the Quarter Sessions Court, which had been referred to several times by Grand Juries in their presentments, was taken under consideration. After a full discussion of the whole subject and hearing the extended views of Mr. Barr, the architect of the new building, he was instructed to take the necessary measures to more entirely secure the building in accordance with a plan agreed upon.

A committee was appointed, consisting of the Judges, Commissioners and Controller, to repaint, refurnish and otherwise improve the court rooms in the municipal building in accordance with the plan of the new District Court room, or otherwise, as they might deem best. After the transaction of some other business, the Board adjourned.

The Other Side.

There are always two sides to a story. A few days ago we published an item wherein two respectable citizens of Allegheny, John Smith and James McClary were made to figure as night-soilers. This was a mistake. Smith is a teamster and McClary a carpenter, and both entirely disconnected with the fragrant profession. It further appears that Smith and Barnes were standing upon the latter's front door step, in the early morning, when Peter Barnes was engaged in his avocations around a neighboring cess pool—his perfumery vehicle standing in the front street. Some practical joker on the trace of the latter's harness and when the horse was started it walked out of the shafts. Barnes immediately attacked Smith and the latter in self-defense knocked him down with a shovel. McClary subsequently made information before Mayor Callow against Barnes, for assault and battery. This is the other side of the story.

Fell into a Cess-Pool.

Last evening about six o'clock the residents of Virgin alley, above Smithfield street, were considerably excited over an unusual event which transpired in that locality. Little Maggie, the misfortune daughter of Mr. McClure, about four years old went into the water closet connected with the premises. A few moments afterwards the parents were attracted by childish screams, and upon going to the place indicated, discovered that the little one had fallen into the pit below. By quick exertion a number of men succeeded in tearing down the building on the place, when, with considerable difficulty, Mr. McClure was rescued from its horrible position. It was more scared than hurt, and after receiving sanitary treatment, was as well as ever.

Card Playing.

For some time past residents on the hillside above the passenger railway track, Fifth Ward, Allegheny, have been annoyed by parties of young men who congregate there on the Sabbath, and indulge in drinking, card playing and other amusements. The complaints have been frequent, but the offenders were fortunate enough to escape detection until yesterday afternoon. About half past three o'clock a number of police happened suddenly upon a party of four—two of whom they succeeded in capturing with the cards in their hands. These two, John Frentz and John Horne, last evening had a hearing, and were each fined ten dollars by Mayor Callow. In default, they were committed for ten days.

Daring Robbery.

A bold and impudent robbery was perpetrated in a saloon on Smithfield street, Saturday night about nine o'clock. An elderly man, a German, stepped into the saloon to get a ten dollar bill changed and while waiting for the change stood by the counter with a roll of bills amounting to about $800 in his hands, and just as the barkeeper was counting the change for the ten on the counter, a fellow stepped up behind the old gentleman, snatched the roll of money from his hand and ran away. Before the old gentleman could make his way to the door through the crowd, the thief and his money had disappeared.

Severely Injured.

Yesterday Bruce Kennedy, one of the truck men of the Columbia Hook and Ladder Company, Allegheny, met with a severe accident. An alarm had been sounded for the slight fire on North Canal street, noted elsewhere. The horses were harnessed to the truck and he was passing from the pavement into the house to get on the carriage, when the animals bounded forward. He was thus caught between the cheek of the door and the hub of the vehicle, and thrown with violence to the ground. His face was severely scraped and had his face severly cut, but after receiving medical attention was enabled to go on duty again. It is remarkable that he escaped instant death.

Pennsylvania Patentees.

The following is the list of United States Patents granted to the citizens of Western Pennsylvania during the week ending August 24, 1870:

No. 105,966—Binding attachment for harvesters; Franklin B. Isett, Hollidaysburg.

No. 105,959—Machine for rolling metals; Andrew Kloman, Pittsburgh.

No. 105,962—Iron rolling mill; Anthony D. Kloman, Pittsburgh.

No. 105,966—Apparatus for cutting grass under water; Peter J. Stone.

Mayor's Court.

Business at the Mayor's office yesterday morning was unusually brisk. There were forty-two cases in all to be disposed of. The boat race contributed its full share to the number. The hearing occupied over two hours and the cases were disposed of as follows: One committed to the workhouse for sixty days, five for thirty days and one for twenty days. One to jail for thirty days, four for ten days, fourteen for forty-eight hours and one for five days. Eleven paid fines varying from one to ten dollars, and four were discharged.

Personal.

MR. GEO. A. DENIG, formerly connected with Jas. B. Lyndl & Co's. glass works, and now of New York, is at present in the city on a flying visit to his friends.

THE REV. MR. MILLIGAN of the Western Penitentiary, has our thanks for favors shown us yesterday afternoon while in attendance at the religious exercises of that institution.

YARNS, YARNS.—Every variety of knitting yarns, wool and cotton, at the New Stand Stocking Store, No. 99 Fifth avenue.

JNO. DEGELMAN & Co.

THE COURTS.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

SATURDAY, August 6.—Court met at ten o'clock A. M., Judge Kirkpatrick on the bench.

The Judge announced that he had not had sufficient time and opportunity to prepare, with proper deliberation, his opinion in the matter of the Barton equity case. That although he might be able to announce the conclusion to which he had arrived, it was due, in his judgment, to the importance of the questions involved, as also to the counsel engaged, who had urged their respective views upon his consideration with so much zeal and ability, that he should suggest, if ever so briefly, the reasons controlling his conclusions, and which had influenced him in his determination of the fate of the application. He hoped certainly to be able to do so sometime during the incoming week, by Saturday at farthest, and if sooner he would inform the counsel, that they might take any other or further steps necessary in the premises.

In the matter of the application of the Lincoln Memorial Association for a preliminary injunction to restrain the city authorities from opening Bedford avenue through the cemetery of the complainants, after a partial argument by Col. T. M. Bayne for complainants, and Major Slagle on behalf of the city, the further consideration of the case was postponed to await the action of the Court of Quarter Sessions, which Court had the same subject before them on an appeal from the report of viewers.

In the case of the Western Insurance Company for use of Rinehart vs. J. D. Dravo. Motion for a new trial on the part of plaintiff overruled.

In the case of the city of Pittsburgh vs. Richard C. Gray, case stated to determine defendant's liability to pay certain wharfage claimed by the city, judgment in favor of the city was rendered.

F. A. Dilworth vs. C. B. Jones, et. al. Exceptions to special return of Sheriff. Exceptions sustained after agument by S. Ferguson for the return, and S. Schoyer, Jr., against.

A large number of Sheriff's deeds were acknowledged, and special returns of Sheriff made.

Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

SATURDAY, August 6.—Court met at ten o'clock A. M., when the following business was transacted:

Sophia Hirsh vs. Joseph H. Hirsh. In divorce; petition presented and subpœna awarded.

Charles A. Campbell vs. Mary Campbell. In divorce; petition presented and subpœna awarded.

Margaret A. Bergin vs. George V. Bergin. In divorce; petition presented and subpœna awarded.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett and Stowe.

SATURDAY, August 6.—Court met at ten o'clock A. M., Judges Sterrett and Stowe on the bench.

On petition presented by S. P. Fulton, Esq., John Ford, committed to jail on a charge of deserting a minor child, was released on the ground that the child had died since the prosecution was commenced.

IN THE GROVE.

Leetsdale Camp Meeting.

Brief reference has already been made in regard to the location of this ground, and the opening services on Wednesday evening. Thursday morning, Rev. James R. Mills, pastor of North Avenue M. E. church, discoursed from these words: "They took knowledge of them that they had been with Jesus." In the afternoon, Rev. J. M. Swan, of Allegheny Circuit, preached from Acts iv: 13, "Who will consecrate his service this day to the Lord." At night, Rev. J. J. McIlvyar, of Union church, Allegheny, occupied the pulpit, and discoursed from the words: "From the uttermost parts of the earth I will cry unto thee." Friday morning, Rev. C. A. Holmes, D. D., of Sewickley, delivered a sermon from these words: "Let us search and try our ways and turn again unto the Lord." At the second morning service Rev. C. W. Smith, of the Beaver street M. E. Church, Allegheny city, presented "One Thing is Needful." From the ardent C. P. Hamilton, of Enon Valley, discussed "We beseech you that ye receive not His grace in vain." The stand at night was occupied by the Presiding Elder, Rev. John W. Baker, who preached an excellent and effective sermon on the "Cost and Compensations of the Gospel." Rev. Dr. Holmes and Rev. J. J. McIlvyar delivered words of exhortation during the prayer meeting exercises, at the close of the sermon.

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IN THE GROVE.

Leetsdale Camp Meeting.

Brief reference has already been made in regard to the location of this ground, and the opening services on Wednesday evening. Thursday morning, Rev. James R. Mills, pastor of North Avenue M. E. church, discoursed from these words: "They took knowledge of them that they had been with Jesus." In the afternoon, Rev. J. M. Swan, of Allegheny Circuit, preached from Acts iv: 13, "Who will consecrate his service this day to the Lord." At night, Rev. J. J. McIlvyar, of Union church, Allegheny, occupied the pulpit, and discoursed from the words: "From the uttermost parts of the earth I will cry unto thee." Friday morning, Rev. C. A. Holmes, D. D., of Sewickley, delivered a sermon from these words: "Let us search and try our ways and turn again unto the Lord." At the second morning service Rev. C. W. Smith, of the Beaver street M. E. Church, Allegheny city, presented "One Thing is Needful." From the ardent C. P. Hamilton, of Enon Valley, discussed "We beseech you that ye receive not His grace in vain." The stand at night was occupied by the Presiding Elder, Rev. John W. Baker, who preached an excellent and effective sermon on the "Cost and Compensations of the Gospel." Rev. Dr. Holmes and Rev. J. J. McIlvyar delivered words of exhortation during the prayer meeting exercises, at the close of the sermon.

GENERALITIES.

BOUCICAULT has written Lo'a a new piece.

LADY FRANKLIN is down at Long Branch

THE CHINESE in Alabama are accused of thieving.

BULWER is writing another novel for Blackwood.

Judy says a hand to mouth existence is that of a dentist.

THE needle gun is now called death's sewing machine.

BUFFALO is pleased at the prospect of new water works.

NAVAJOE indians are visiting the Governor of Santa Fe.

A RATTLE SNAKE recently killed a cow in Berks county, Pa.

THE printers' strike at San Francisco has proved a failure.

NEW ORLEANS and Allegheny City are overrun with burglars.

CLAP a blister on a poet, says *Judy*, and it will make him soar.

OXFORD has conferred the decree of D. C. L. upon Sir Edwin Landseer.

AS a general thing the crop reports from the Southern States are good.

THE Prussians are said to be endeavoring to buy two American iron clads.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., has free, open air, brass-band concerts every fortnight.

THE fire department of Nashville is used to exterminate the caterpillars.

ONE a week is the average of homicides in New York city for the last ten years.

GORGEOUS DRESSING has not, it seems, characterized the present season at Niagara.

MISS KATE REIGNOLDS is enjoying warm applause and cool weather in Nova Scotia.

A NUGGET of gold weighing ninety-three pounds has been found in Victoria, Australia.

THE sanguine people in Oswego, N. Y., think they have discovered a valuable iron mine.

SWAMPSCOTT beach is honored by the presence of Wendell Phillips and Anna Dickinson.

ABOUT $10,000 have been raised in the South for the Stonewall Jackson monument fund.

THE editor of the *Conservative* of Holly Springs, Miss., had all his clothes stolen the other night.

A SOUTHERN CLIENT thinks the best way to keep your own counsel is to be liberal with your fees.

BIRTH, marriage, Paris and death are said by a French writer to be the only four great social ideas.

A GEOLOGICAL survey of Georgia is to be made by Colonel James L. Tait, F. R. G. S. of Great Britain.

HERMAN, the prestidigitateur, thinks of importing a Spanish opera troupe, and becoming impresario.

OLIVE LOGAN doesn't think Yo Semite amounts to very much, and that valley must therefore be in despair.

BIERSTADT has painted the Emerald Pool, White Mountains, and it is said to be his most successful effort.

C. M. BELLS' tannery near Windsor, N. Y. was struck and destroyed by lightning on Thursday. Loss $12,000.

THE U. S. frigate Franklin has been released from Quarantine at Antwerp, nearly all her crew having recovered from the small-pox.

DAN BRYANT celebrated the tenth anniversary of his marriage in St. Louis the other day and received, among other gifts, a solid service of tin.

NEW MEXICO has enjoyed a delightful summer, the mercury at Santa Fe never rising higher than 80 degrees. The wheat and corn crops promises rich yields.

ONE WHITE man and two negroes, while at work grading the Western Railroad, were crushed to death near Montgomery, Ala., on Friday by the sudden caving in of a bank of dirt.

HIRAM SIBLEY of Rochester, New York, a life-long friend of Ezra Cornell, is about to erect at his own cost a new building for Cornell University for the department of Mechanic Arts.

THE Buffalo *Courier* states that the injury to Lady Thorne was greatly exaggerated. She took the usual exercise in the evening, and will be in condition to trot at Buffalo on Friday.

ROPMAN & BROTHER'S furniture factory was burned in Cincinnati on Saturday morning. Loss about thirty thousand dollars. Insurance about five thousand dollars, in local companies.

HARVEY SELLECK and Charles Downey were both killed by lightning on Thursday morning in a barn, in Stamford, Connecticut, in which they had taken refuge. They were both young men.

THE governments of the four Australian colonies have, upon consultation, agreed to form a government under the protection of England. The British troops are to be withdrawn this month.

NOT having heard from the debating societies in relation to the conundrum: "Why do hens always lay eggs in the daytime?" a cotemporary answers, "because at night they are roosters."

A JEWISH RABBI, from Jerusalem, in full Oriental costume, has been in Nashville several days soliciting aid for the Hebrews of the Holy City. He will leave there in a day or two for Memphis.

AT Trenton a machine is being put up to open and shut the lock gates of the Delaware and Raritan Canal by steam power. If successful a similar machine is to be put up at every lock gate on the canal.

AN experienced physician has discovered, in the course of a long and varied practice that every one wishes to go to heaven; also, that most people are willing to take a great deal of very disagreeable medicine first.

A NEW railroad is projected from New York to Chicago, in opposition to the New York Central, to be called the New York and Chicago Southside Railroad. It is intended to run through the valley of the Mohawk, south of the river.

MISS HILDA MCELROY, a young lady residing in Switzerland county, Ind., was waylaid and infamously maltreated by four ruffians, a few days ago. The occurrence occasioned her so much agony of mind that she became insane, and ended her life by suicide.

WE believe we have never before heard of twin foundlings, but on Thursday two infants closely resembling each other, and evidently twins, were discovered well dressed and lying in the rear of the United States Mint. They were sent to the alms house.

LAST Monday a bloody riot took place at Harrodsburg, Ky., in which five men were killed and a large number were wounded. It began by a fight between a white man and a negro in which both were killed and which resulted in a general war of the races.

PEOPLE in Philadelphia and Camden are obliged to wash their pavements by a law which is not suffered to become a dead letter, but they are also obliged to do this washing in the morning before seven or after nine in the evening, all of which is, in our opinion, very sensible.

THE population of Pittsburgh proper, as shown by the census now being taken, will probably not be much more than 80,000, but with the immediate suburbs on the north and south sides of the river it will probably very nearly come up to the 200,000 figure in the habit of claiming.

THERE are 704,664 horses, 1,321,421 cattle, 22,057 four-legged mules, 5,052,028 quadrupedal sheep and 1,720,113 hogs in the State of Ohio this year, which shows an increase over last year of 86 horses, 28,840 cattle and 264,170 hogs, and a decrease of 2,963 mules and 1,220,612 sheep.

A PARTY of two or three armed desperadoes rescued a murderer from the custody of a sheriff and assitant at Grand Junction, Tennessee, on Friday. The officer submitted without a show of resistance, and the affair took place in broad daylight in the presence of the whole town.

A CULTIVATOR uses cut cornstalks as a mulch for his hills of strawberry plants, and finds advantage in it that the mulching material is free from seeds, and the strawberry plants in the spring, send up the shoots through the cut stuff and the fruit is kept from the earth and the soil, and is cleaner.

ILLINOIS has several very large knitting factories. At one of these hives of industry, employing women operatives mostly, 25,000 pounds of wool and 40,000 pounds of cotton are at one batch taken from the fleece and bale and sent out in the form of knit goods. Knitting by hand will soon disappear.

ALL our treasured traditions it seems are to be disbelieved. One after another has its verity attacked. The latest attack is on the story that John Randolph, on his death-bed, wrote "remorse," on a card. Prof. Parsons, of Reading, says he wrote "R. Morse," and referred to a person who was attending hi

MR. JEROME HOPKINS the pianist, has gone to Saratoga to give concerts after a new plan. His programmes are to consist of a printed and regularly numbered list of some fifty or sixty works, and at each concert he will play any six of these pieces from memory, whose numbers may be selected by the audience.

THE fact that a stuffed raven of Mr. Dickens brought a hundred and twenty guineas, induces the *Saturday Review* to suggest the propriety of some relic worshipers trying to discover the bird which Shakespeare was thinking about when he wrote of the "hoarse raven" who croaked the fatal entrance of Duncan.

THE new freight steamer L. J. Stark was burned on Lake Champlain on Friday. She took fire from the boiler and burned to the water's edge, the crew having scant time to escape in the boats; one man a deck hand, was drowned. The loss was about $85,000, upon which there was about $50,000 of insurance.

THE Roman Catholics are making great efforts to educate and Christianize the colored people. Already they have 200,000 children in their schools in the South, and they are multiplying the schools very rapidly. The theological seminary for the education of black priests, in Rome, is well sustained with means and pupils.

THERE is a tendency in some quarters to advance the price of articles at retail, "on account of the European war." This is nothing but extortion under false pretence. There is no reason why a single article of domestic consumption should cost more than it did a month ago, and consumers should understand and remember this fact.

IN the neighborhood of Winter's Gap, in Tennessee, last week, a man murdered his infant child by fracturing its skull with some heavy instrument, supposed to have been an axe, and then jumped upon its already lifeless body, bursting in its breast bones and horribly mangling it in various ways. He made his escape after the deed was discovered.

JUDGE NICHOLAS HEADINGTON, of Cincinnati, whose severe injuries from being thrown from a barouche, we recently noticed, was convalescent, when on Friday morning he died of a stroke of apoplexy. He was for many years Judge of the court of Common Pleas of Cincinnati, and for a short time before his death declined the United States District Judgeship, which was offered him.

GILES GORDON, of Battery G, Fourth United States Artillery, while bathing off Fort Johnson, North Carolina, was seized by a shark and bitten severely in the foot. The shark made a desperate effort to draw him under the water, but the soldier succeeded in disengaging himself with the other leg, and swam to the wharf, where timely assistance rescued him from his perilous position.

WHILE a picnic party of young people was standing at the edge of Rye lake a young girl, named Hart, slipped from the rock on which she was standing, into the lake. A noble lad named Rouch, an excellent swimmer, plunged in after her, and though the water was five fathoms deep he succeeded in bringing her twice to the surface, but, unable to find any support, they both sank a third time and were drowned.

ON Friday night Thomas and Andrew Murphy, brothers living in Brooklyn, quarreled about some trifling matter, and the result was that Thomas drew a long bladed knife and stabbed his brother to the heart, killing him instantly. They were both industrious married men, and had previously been on the best of terms. The cause of the quarrel is said to have been a difference as to the justice of the execution of Reid.

MRS. PFEIPPER took her ten year old son down to the river at Cincinnati to bathe. She had some other children in charge, and after washing her boy she left him on the bank while she washed the other children. In a few moments she looked around and saw him drowning, he having jumped into the river in a place where the water was twenty feet deep. She was without a son in this world when she went home.

AN insane man broke in upon an evening party of gentlemen in Louisville on Wednesday, and after declaring that they had insulted him, flourished a pistol and drove them all into a corner, where he said he was going to shoot them. At this juncture, one of the gentlemen, a druggist named Sarfield, drew a revolver and shot the lunatic, wounding him dangerously. None of the party had ever before seen their unwelcome visitor.

THE progress in marine guns during the last decade has been very great. In 1859, the 68-pounder cast iron gun was the most powerful weapon. At present there are 600-pounder 25-ton guns, beside 18-ton, 12-ton, 9-ton and 6½-ton guns. The lightest of these is more powerful than the 68-pounder and